INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1068

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 81 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1936 TWENTY PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Interpellations Not Immune From Law!

BURMA M. L. C. IN TROUBLE

Chinese Merchant And Questions In Legislature

DEFAMATION CHARGE

Magistrate Thinks Statements In Council Are Not Privileged

RANGOON: April 3.

A case of an unprecedented nature,—stated to be the first of its kind in the Indian Empire,—commenced to-day, before Mr. A. W. Robertson, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, when Ah Yu Wa, a Chinese merchant, brought a complaint against U C.P. Khin Maung, M.L.C., alleging that the latter had defamed him by asking certain starred questions during the last session of the Burma Legislative Council, to which replies were given by the Home Member.

PRIVILEGED PLACE.

Mr. Malikram, defence counsel, referred to the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935, and also to the Rules and Standing Orders of the Council and contended that the question, when admitted by the President, could not be made a subject-matter in a Court of Law. He quoted May's Parliamentary Practice and the Bill of Rights and also cited the instance of Haxey's case and pointed out that in 1688 it was decided that statements made in Parliament should not be impeached in any Court of Law. Counsel, therefore, submitted that under these circumstances the rights and privileges of a member of a Legislative Council before the Council were protected.

NOT APPLICABLE HERE.

U Kyaw San, appearing on behalf of the complainant, submitted that parliamentary procedure was not applicable in India and Burma owing to their difference in nature, customs and manners. The President allowed the questions, being under the impression that the allegations contained therein were true. He, quoting the decision in a Rangoon case, maintained that in a matter like this a criminal suit could be brought, and when a criminal case was filed it must be taken into account in terms of the provisions of the I.P.C. and not the Government of India Act.

MAGISTRATE'S RULING.

The Magistrate remarked that all things considered, including whether the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935 were applicable, it did not appear that the statements made in the Council were absolutely privileged and, therefore, the case must continue.

Further hearing was postponed till May 21, when prosecution witnesses will be examined.—A.P.

DE VALERA'S HEALTH

To Leave Clinic Before Easter

GENEVA: April 3.

Mr. De Valera is progressing well, and it is hoped, that he will be able to leave the clinic at Zurich before Easter.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

JAPAN WARNS SOVIET

DAIREN: April 3.

The situation on the Frontiers of Manchukuo appears to be worsening. It is semi-officially hinted that the Japanese army on the mainland is preparing to mass troops on the frontiers of Manchukuo in view of the Soviet military concentrations in Siberia.

The organ of the Japanese Army warns the Soviet to remember that they will be opposed by the two powerful nations, Japan and Germany.—Reuter.

Never Loose Courage And Keep Discipline

MAHAMA'S ADVICE TO VOLUNTEERS

Be In Readiness To Assist Jawahar In Struggle For Freedom

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Mahatma Gandhi visited the Congress Volunteers' Camp at Moti Nagar to-day and was taken round and shown the various barracks by Mr. Sampurnanand, General-Officer-Commanding the Volunteer Corps.

Keep Discipline

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the volunteers who rallied round the flag staff, reminded them of the difficulties they would face in discharge of their duties and exhorted them not to lose courage, but keep discipline always intact.

He also urged them to be always true to their pledge of non-violence and service.

Be Ready To Help Jawahar

Concluding, Mahatmaji asked them to be in readiness to assist Pandit Jawaharlal in his struggle for the freedom of the country.

Addressing the lady volunteers who were also present there, Gandhiji asked them to keep the country's flag flying high always.

Before departure the G.O.C. introduced the Officers of the Volunteers Corps to Gandhiji.—United Press.

CONGRESS "LABOUR CLAUSE" MUST GO

Mysore Swarajya Party's Recommendations

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The leader of the Mysore State Congress Swarajya Party in the course of his letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Lucknow Congress, says:—

The Party recommends to the Congress at Lucknow to definitely reject the Communal Award and declare itself in favour of General Electorates.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

The Party recommends to the Lucknow Congress not to allow Congressmen in the Legislatures under the New Reforms, to accept Offices. Acceptance of Office amounts to working the Reforms for what they are worth, though the New Constitution has already been rejected by the Congress. Congressmen should enter the Legislatures only in furtherance of Congress work amongst the masses.

The Party recommends to the Lucknow Congress to include Indian States in the Congress, just like all other British Indian Provinces. Without Responsible Government in Indian States, India as a whole cannot have real Swaraj. Congress should actively espouse the cause of Indian States' people to attain Responsible Government in their respective States.

LABOUR CLAUSE MUST GO.

The Party recommends to the Lucknow Congress to introduce certain changes in the Congress constitution. All Four anna members should be eligible for election to offices on the Congress Committees provided they have enrolled themselves three months prior to the date of election and are habitual wearers of Swadeshi Clothes, Khadi and Mill-made. The Labour clause should be abolished. The Quota of delegates from each part of India to the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee should be liberalised to a greater extent, so that the masses, in the British Indian Provinces as well as Indian States, are more fully represented.

OFFICE-ACCEPTANCE PROBLEM

Divergent Views Among U. P. Congressmen

LUCKNOW: April 3.

That the question of the acceptance of office by Congress is likely to divulge acute differences of opinion in the forthcoming Lucknow session of the Congress, is almost beyond doubt. That the question will loom large is equally obvious.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Diametrically opposite views were expressed by two prominent local Congressmen and responsible officers of the Reception Committee. Mr. C.B. Gupta, President of the Lucknow City Congress Committee and Finance Chairman of the Reception Committee, views the whole question as one of principle and as a member of the Socialist Party, which is wedded to the policy of non-acceptance, wanted a clear lead by the Lucknow session on this occasion in favour of the position taken up by his Party. Rejection of the Constitution, according to him, could not be given effect to by accepting offices created by the Constitution and rejection was the declared policy of the Congress, without any possibility of its being reopened. He, therefore, declared himself unhesitatingly and openly for non-acceptance of offices.

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, President of the Lucknow District Congress Committee and Publicity Chairman of the Reception Committee, on the other hand is of opinion that for those who have, for the present at least, reconciled themselves to the parliamentary programme, the question of acceptance of offices should not involve any question of principle. It is merely an extension of the parliamentary programme and should be viewed as a question of strategy rather than one of principle. There will be few, if any, among Congressmen, who have faith in the capacity or utility of a mere parliamentary programme taking us any further. In our fight for Swaraj legislative activities can be useful only if they supplement or are supplemented by mass action in some form or other. The primary and basic question is of carrying on our struggle and wresting political power from unwilling hands.

LIFT THE BAN.

The question of acceptance of office, therefore, should not and cannot be tackled on the basis of any rigid or uniform formula. If, when and where, there is a possibility of it helping in the prosecution of our real programme, in any appreciable degree or measure, the experiment is usually worth a trial. It is, therefore, best to lift the ban and give autonomy to Provincial Congress Committees, for nobody can foretell with accuracy at this stage whether conditions then will warrant the experiment in particular provinces.—United Press.

U. S. SILVER HOLDINGS

("Chronicle" Special)

NEW YORK, April 3.

The U. S. Treasury Silver purchases in the month of March amounted to 4,05,00,000 ounces.

The total holdings of silver in the Government Treasury have reached the phenomenal total of 1,81,40,00,000 ounces.

Nahas Pasha at work in his office.

ARRESTED AT MEETING

Calcutta Protest Against Ban On Subhas And Its Sequel

CULCUTTA, April 3.

A protest against the decision of the Government as regards the return of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to India was made at a public meeting held here yesterday.

Mr. Nityananda Choudhury, who addressed the gathering was arrested immediately after the meeting. The reason for his arrest, however, is not known.—United Press.

MAHATMA VISITS EXHIBITION

LUCKNOW: April 3.

Mahatma Gandhi who was due to go to Allahabad at 11 o'clock and stay there till the Congress session when he returns to Lucknow, has during his stay here visited the Exhibition three times.

Gandhiji also visited the Harijan school in the morning.—A.P.

Eden Wants Germany To Be Explicit

QUESTION OF LOST COLONIES

Seeks Elucidation Of Hitler Memoradum

LONDON, April 3.

Among the main questions tentatively put by Mr. Eden to Herr von Ribbentrop yesterday were:—What does Germany mean by "within a reasonable time" for raising Germany's claim for colonial equality if she should re-enter the League?

Question Of Colonies

Does this mean six months, a year or even longer, and does Germany want all her former colonies back or only some of them?

Other questions referred to the definition of "troops" in the Rhineland zone in the Hitler memorandum and the inclusion of military forces and an air force.

Germany's Intentions

Herr von Ribbentrop was also questioned with regard to Germany's intentions concerning the non-aggression pacts with Lithuania, Czechoslovakia and Austria and whether she wanted the creation of a new international judicial body apart from The Hague Court.

Oral replies are expected shortly after Easter.—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, April 3.

Addressing a crowded House, Mr. Eden said "The events of the past few days have fallen into two categories. One relates to the communication from the German Government and the second relates to the communications which passed between the British, French and Belgian Governments arising from the White Paper of 19th March.

LATEST PROPOSALS

After a brief reference to Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to the Foreign Office on 1st April when he was seen by himself and Lord Halifax on presentation of the German note, Mr. Eden said that yesterday he had told Herr von Ribbentrop that, while the British Government only had time for preliminary examination of Herr Hitler's latest proposals, they regarded them as most important and as such deserving a careful study which they now intended to give to them.

BRITISH OBJECTIVE

Mr. Anthony Eden made it clear to Herr von Ribbentrop that the British objective was to get the negotiations going to bring about a final settlement. He asked Herr von Ribbentrop to assure Herr Hitler that Britain would spare no effort; but pointed out that Germany had been unable to meet them respecting the interim period.

STAFF TALKS

Mr. Anthony Eden assured the House that the Staff conversations would relate only to the intermediate period pending negotiations. It would be purely technical in character and would not increase British political obligations. The Belgian and French Governments had been informed that the letter sent yesterday re-affirming that Britain upholds the Locarno obligations in no way implies that Britain considers conciliation to have failed.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE

The General Staff conversations will be begun at London. No date has yet been fixed, but the conversations will start as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. Britain's main object in deciding on Staff negotiations was to make their contribution towards the restoration of confidence. They have regarded the conversations as not prejudicing the settlement.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Anthony Eden gave the assurance that military plans would not be put into operation unless there was an unprovoked German attack on Belgium and France.

Replying to the Hon. William Astor, Mr. Eden said that although the Dominions were not signatories to the Locarno Pact, they were being kept in the closest possible touch with every phase of the negotiations. He was not aware whether Italy as the other guarantor of Locarno, was sending a similar communication to France and Belgium.—Reuter.

SANCTIONS IN ABEYANCE

League Committee Will Not Meet, But Await Result Of Peace Efforts

GENEVA: April 3.

The Italian representative communicated to Mr. Avenol the text of the letter of the Italian Government replying to Senor Madariaga's invitation to discuss the question of peace.

The letter states that Government will send a delegate to Geneva to attend the meeting of the Committee of Thirteen, after the Easter holidays.

The Secretariat published a letter from Senor Vasconcellos, Chairman of the Committee of Eighteen, stating that he does not propose to convene a meeting of his Committee as suggested on March 4, but will await the action of the Committee of Thirteen, which is seeking to restore peace.—Reuter.

ASHANGI LAKE SECTOR RETREATS

Italian Marshall's Communique

ROME, April 3.

Marshall Badoglio in a communique says that the Lake Ashangi Sector of the enemy are retreating southwards followed by Italian troops and bombed by the Air Force. The third Eritrean Brigade commanded by Sgr. Cubeddu has joined Signor Starace's Column in clearing up the Gondar region.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE

Denunciation Of Ottawa Is No Breach Of Economic Relations

NEW PACT PROSPECT

LONDON, April 3.

The Marquis of Zetland, speaking at a luncheon of the Manchester Constitutional Club, referred briefly to India's denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement and said that the Agreement would presumably terminate in six months' time. This opened up important questions, but it must not be taken as involving a breach of the economic relations between the two countries. The period of notice required under the Agreement afforded opportunity for negotiations for a new agreement which, they might hope, would serve the interests of both.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE.

Referring to Indo-Japanese trade, the Marquis of Zetland said that as Japan took large quantities of Indian raw cotton, she was in a strong bargaining position when the time came for reconsideration of her present commercial agreement with India. Japan had certainly profited the Indian market by purchase of Indian raw cotton as her present quota of exports of cotton manufactured goods to India was based on them and she at present was buying four times as much Indian raw cotton as Britain. It was, therefore, his earnest hope that the efforts of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee would meet with ever increasing measure of success.—Reuter.

For Racing Retrospect

See Page 9.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

Sonachara Steamer Workers Down Tools In Sympathy With Patna Men

DACCA, April 3.

About 600 workers of the Sonachara Steamer Company's workshop have downed tools in sympathy with the strikers at Dighaghat, Patna, and Calcutta. Labour leaders from Calcutta have arrived here and addressed a meeting of the workers asking them to remain peaceful and united.

Similar strikes are being arranged at Barisal.—United Press.

MAHATMA FOR ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and party left for Allahabad to-night. He was seen off at the station by prominent Congressmen including Mr. Shankerlal Banker.

Gandhiji is coming back to Lucknow on April 8.—United Press.

"PATRIKA" MANAGING EDITOR DEAD

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Mr. Bimal Kanti Ghosh, Managing Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the son of the late Golaplal Ghosh died this noon. The deceased was suffering for the last six months from acute dropsy.—United Press.

FOOTBALL POOLS BETTING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 3.

The private member's Bill to abolish the Football Pools Betting was defeated by 287 votes to 24 on the second reading.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted, a graduate to translate an English book into Gujrati. Tailors' Depot, 143, Princess Street, Bombay. (5865).

Are You In Need of Employment? Immediately apply: Royal Service Agency with particulars, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd Floor, Raja Bahadur Mansions, Fort, Bombay. (5869).

Wanted gentlemen of position or education to become members of advisory council. Advantages: title, journal, calendar, treats, etc.—Director, National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 14. (5858).

Wanted a few District Organisers on pay Rs. 90, including T.A. to push our Doyles' Tea and miscellaneous goods. Apply to:—B. Doyles' and Co., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta. (5852).

Wanted clerks, typists, accountants, managers, lawyers, overseers, sub-overseers, graduates, doctors and engineers to consult Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5854).

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 15th May for the posts of (1) Professor (Lecturer) in English, (2) Professor (Lecturer) in Physics, (3) Professor (Lecturer) in Mathematics, (4) Demonstrator in Chemistry and (5) Lecturer in Persian to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (2856)

B.C.I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam. Wanted candidates for the posts of Special Managers and Agents to work in our Birth Insurance Branch in the District of Kaira on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2 1|2—65 p.m. respectively with Pension. Only influential and respectable persons of both sexes need apply with credentials to:—Mr. B. H. Joshi, District Manager, Chhipwad, Nadiad, Kaira Dt. (5860).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let at Hornby Road, House No. 189|91, 4th and 5th floor. Apply the owner at 35-37 Bazaar Gate Street, Ratan House. (5871).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

One Baby Morris, in very good condition. Inquire 'Phone No 89325. (5846)

For Sale. Essex Super-Six, 5 seater Sedan, good condition. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, 107 Esplanade Road, Fort. (5870).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5866).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Funds up to Rs. 5 lakhs available immediately on reasonable mortgage terms on immovable city properties—Please apply with details—Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., 395, Kalbadevi Road. No Brokers. (5876).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

G.I.P. Matunga, Hindu locality, a small property yielding good rent to be purchased up to 15 to 20 thousands. Can mortgage if good margin and interest, also a plot. Please write Box No. 5857, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for our quick selling monthly premium Four Annas to Two Rupees Policies. Attractive terms to suitable candidates. Apply Independent Insurance Company Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (5872).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Palmistry.—Your past and present correctly told will convince you ones own ability to tell your future correctly. Consult Pundit J. S. V. Shastry, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, near Regal Cinema, Bombay. (5874).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand hydraulic Press complete for pressing 400 lbs. cotton bale. One compound Engine of 100 I.H.P. and a boiler of 160 lbs. presser size 28' x 7'. The Manager Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory, Jawad Dist., (Neemuch). (5864).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Do You Want to Earn Thousands? Utilize your brain and talents: Further particulars sent against 1 anna stamp. Post Bag No. 1026, Bombay, (5873).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Members are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting of the Western India Automobile Association will be held at Green's Restaurant at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1936. Voting papers can be obtained from the Secretary on application."

2834.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three pupil nurses in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references as to their conduct, one of which should be from a respectable lady. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of 3 months for training in one of the larger hospitals. After the completion of the course they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council. A stipend of Rs. 10 P. M. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School Leaving Certificates should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1936.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1936.

2833.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians, Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of Dr. PALLONJI RUTTONJI LENTIN. Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the abovenamed Dr. PALLONJI RUTTONJI LENTIN, who died intestate at Bombay on the 8th day of January, 1936 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted on the 25th day of March, 1936, by the Bombay High Court to Avabai Dinshawji Dundas, Shirinbai Nadershaw Lentin and Hirjibhoy Ruttonji Lentin, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as their Attorneys at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 20th April, 1936, after which date the assets of the deceased will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the estate of the deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up such securities or property as the case may be to the undersigned as Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrators.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1936.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrators.

2826

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2204 of 1928.

CASSUM HAJI KHAMISSA ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BAYABAI alias RAHIMABAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree, dated 12th March, 1935, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in 3 lots under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises on the following days:

Properties at Ripon Road Lot No. 2 and Arthur Road Lot No. 1 on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, 1936, at 3 P.M. & 4-30 P.M. respectively and property at Mahim Lot No. 3 on THURSDAY, 9th April, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

1. Immovable properties at Arthur Road bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2012 of Byculla Division E Ward No. 7309, Street Nos. 245 to 253 and E Ward No. 7310, Street No. 56F.

2. Immovable property at Ripon Road bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1736 of Byculla Division E Ward No. 3877 (13), Street Nos. 179 to 181b.

3. Immovable properties at Mahim bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1209 of Mahim Division G Ward No. 5839 (1), Street No. 315, G Ward No. 5839 (1a), Street No. 315AA, G Ward No. 5839 (2), Street Nos. 315A, G Ward No. 5839 (3), Street No. 315B and G Ward No. 5839 (4), Street No. 315C, Upper Mahim.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, (95, Esplanade Road) Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.
2819.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1175 of 1934.

ISMAILBHAI MAHOMED JAFFER ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
SYED AHMED SYED SALIM ARAB ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE, Absolute for Sale, dated 10th October, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 7th April, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ALL that piece of Government Leasehold land together with the house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 14th Street, outside the Fort and admeasuring 76 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Nos. 16220 and 16222, New Survey No. 6894 and Cadastral Survey No. 213 Byculla Division and E Ward No. 2116 and Street Nos. 136-138.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, (95, Esplanade Road) Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1936

(Sd.) E. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
2821

N. Y. K. LINE
Around the World Tours

REVISED PASSAGE RATES from Bombay to Bombay via China-Japan-San Francisco—(via Honolulu) or Vancouver-Seattle-New York or Montreal-Southampton or Liverpool-London or Marseilles or Naples—and Colombo

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Grade A from	175-14-7
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1st class to New York via Japan and Pacific including Rail across U. S. A., Cabin class Atlantic, 1st class London-Bombay via Colombo

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For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041. Telegram: "YUSEN"

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KIROL ROAD, GHATKOPER.

Under instructions from the official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Bhawanishankar Ratonji Pandia and with the consent of Laxmishanker Bhagwanji Raval, the Transferee of the Mortgage, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Tuesday, 7th April 1936 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent and of Transferee of the Mortgage in the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in the Village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, being portion of Entry No. 752, Survey No. 73, Falni No. 2, containing by admeasurement 2540 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East, North, and South by the Kirol Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 22 the property of Camaji Bomanji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,

123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
PUBLIC AUCTION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, BEING THE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI, MAROL and MAJAS.

The undersigned will sell without reserve at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeachi Rai at the junction of the Andheri Marol and Chakala Roads a mile from the Andheri Station, on the read to Marol Road, very valuable immovable properties situate at MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI, MAROL (Demli) and MAJAS on Sunday the 19th day of April 1936 at 4-30 P.M.

All the properties will be sold at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeachi Rai one after the other and if all lots are not sold that day, the lots unsold will be sold on SUNDAY the 26th April at 4-30 P.M. at the same place.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY the 5th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rewa House" next to Mahaluxmi Temple, Warden Road, valuable household blackwood carved furniture by John Roberts and others, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield suites, cabinet gramophone, gun-sectional book-case, show-cases, teak and iron bedsteads, zoondah cupboards, sofas, rich English carpets, electric table fans, card tables, screen etc.

The property of M. I. David Esq., proceeded Home.

Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

SALE AT 3 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, RICH CARPETS ETC.

Messrs BENNETT and CO., will (TO-DAY) SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Compound of Secondary Training College, Gymnasium Road, next to St. Xavier's College, furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard. Drawing room and chesterfield suites, centre tables, writing desks, almirahs, triple mirror dressing table, bedsteads, corner cabinets, Dressing chests of drawers, teapoys, low and easy chairs, glass, crockery and plated ware, ornaments. Morris Motor Car 5 seater in running order, etc.

The property of H. V. Hampton Esq., M.A., Principal, the Secondary Training College and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GLORIOUS
2ND WEEK
He loved her .... with all his heart. But there was a Devil who would always go against him
Did the Devil succeed or Did love succeed?
COME and SEE IT for YOURSELF
EASTERN ART'S Emotional Social Hit

DHARMA -KI- DEVI

Starring
KUMAR, Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, Miss YASMIN, Master PHIROZE DASTUR, MENU AHUJA, HARI SHIVDASANI
Now running at
KRISHNA
TALKIES.
DUBASH THEATRE.
TIME: 5-15, 8, and 10-45
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White Leprosy
A few day's application of the medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure of hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajas and Advertisers. Rs. 500 reward if proved fallible. Price Re. 1|8.
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WATCH THE OPENING DATE OF THE GREATEST TAMIL SOCIAL PICTURE
M E N A K A
at your favourite Theatre

FINEST TAMIL TALKIE IN BOMBAY
From To-day
Bhakta Nandanar
with a hundred thousand rupees star
K. B. SUNDARAMBAL
Nightingale of South India in her First Immortal Talkie Jewel at
THE APOLLO (Surya) TALKIES
Near Tram & Bus Stop—Tata Mill—Poibavdi.
Daily 2 Shows at 4-45 & 8 p. m.
Sat., Sun. and Fri, at 2 p. m. and also Morning 10—30 a. m. Shows on Sun. and Fri.
Admission Rates:—Rs. 1-2, Ans. 14, 9 and 4

Commencing
Saturday, 11th

IMPERIAL'S
DYNAMIC DRAMA OF PASSION & PATHOS.
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA,
GIRGAUM.

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The Screen and The Stage For The Week

EVERY MOVIE DIRECTOR HAS HIS OWN METHOD OF FILM MAKING

With each new task a movie director is faced with a new set of problems and actors, but he will tackle them in the same way. Every director has his rehearsing style, a tempo and approach of his own.

Rehearsing is perhaps the biggest part of his job. A faulty bit in a stage play can be fixed up the next night, and nobody would ever know it wasn't done rightly in the first place. A screen director's slip-up is printed fast in celluloid, and one of his griefs is that he may be reminded of it a year hence.

A script, after all, is a flexible thing. It is given to a chosen director who is expected to give it the impress of his feelings, and not to grind it off mechanically.

Both Cecil B. DeMille and Wesley Ruggles at the Paramount studies have several editions made of each script. One for the sound mixers, one for the lighting boss, who makes his resemble a notebook in mathematics class, and another for the assistant director. That last is the most complicated. It is marked for accents, half-turns, profiles and exits. It involves tape-measuring. It allows for the heroine's snub nose or awkwardness of hands. It is as full of steps and postures as a dancing-master's diagram.

The business of pulling out the star's personality is left to the director. DeMille performs it with a semi-humorous, bedside manner, and whimsical quips. In mob scenes, when he is watched by blocks of spectators, he is a loudly audible and ironic Generalissimo. But give him just two players to rehearse, as with Henry Wilcoxon and Loretta Young in "The Crusades," and he seems just an amused and sympathetic bystander.

Ruggles is always inaudible and retired. Usually he is slung in his chair, smoking a pipe, and looking as if he were not in any way related to the proceedings.

He makes the cast drill themselves. They show up at nine o'clock and with just an hour's rest at noon, they toil on until six, keeping busy all the time. Though a watchful, intent regisseur, he is apparently the most indirect of directors. The actual filming on his set goes on with machine-like precision.

"The Petrified Forest," forthcom ing Easter attraction at the Opera—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis starring.

BALINESE DANCES REVEAL HINDU DANCE INFLUENCE

Great Character Artistes At The Capitol

Bombay should flock to the Capitol this week to see the long awaited Balinese Dances. The latter are a magnificent company of 100 artistes, the largest that has visited this town for many a day.

We have heard much and recently seen on the screen the wondrous maidens of this tropical paradise with its sweet sounding name Bali. But now we shall behold in the flesh and blood their exotic dances, bringing to us entertainment which we had only dreamed of before.

Something that the weary travellers of the world go in quest of is now coming to us.

Kumari Dja, the premiere danseuse of the ballet has won repute as a tragedienne and character artiste. Kumari Ratna is strong in the timid delicasy of her gestures. Maya, Warna, Nanny and Warny are highly trained members of the troupe. Mr. Pedro who is the leader and impressario has bold ideas and fresh outlook.

The dances offer an opportunity to students of dancing which is by no means yet common.

There will be two shows daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. both at popular prices.

"TURN OF THE TIDE"

At The Excelsior

This is more than an imitation of "Man of Aran," whose beautiful photography and natural settings are still fresh in the memory of keen film-goers. "Man of Aran" was the story of man's fight with Nature; "Turn of the Tide" seen this week at the Excelsior has a similar theme, but it is subsidiary to the larger issue of man's struggle with his fellow men, leavened with man's love for man. "Turn of the Tide" is the first production of the important new organization, British National Films. Stories of the sea have ever a fascination for the public, so there is not the slightest doubt that 'Turn of the Tide," with its story of a feud between families in a Yorkshire fishing village, played before an enchanting background of the sea in all its moods, will prove great popular entertainment for everybody. The highlight of the film is, of course, the thrilling episode of the lifeboat and stranded vessel, but the picture does not rely solely on that one sequence as its basis of appeal. There is strong drama in the clash between the families; intrigue in the romance between opposite members of the warring factions; above all, there is the atmosphere of reality which the picture creates, a reality so impressive that one feels that here is a section of life itself.

REINHARDT'S "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

Is Retained At The Opera

Warner Bros 'A Midsummer Night's Dream" is to be continued for a second week at the Royal Opera House. It is definitely a picture that should not be missed for the photography is perfect, the acting is only what is to be expected from a powerful cast which include fifteen stars, and the music is superb. Reinhardt deserves great praise not only because he dared to bring Shakespeare to the screen, but because he has produced and directed one of the greatest pictures of all time.

It's not something high-brow that only professors can understand it's a simple comedy with a romantic touch.

"Rose Marie" now at the Central.

Eddie Cantor Fun At Regal—"Turn Of The Tide" At Excelsior—Reinhardt's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Retained At Opera—Royal Balinese Dancers At Capitol—"Rose Marie" At Central—"Broadway Melody" At Plaza

STUDIO RESTAURANTS IDEAL SPOT

To Glimpse Stars Offguard

The restaurant at the Paramount Studios in Hollywood is unique because, of all the studio restaurants, it is the one most frequented by the movie stars. Tune your cars above the hum and you hear more gossip than you can ever hope to read in any of the movie magazines.

At this restaurant Bing Crosby eats his rare beefsteaks and Marlene Dietrich daudles for an hour and a half over her grilled lamb chops and pineapple.

Miss Dietrich sits comfortably at her table, her back bowed forward, W. C. Fields majestically; Carole Lombard elegantly and Gary Cooper with his long legs stretched so far ahead of him that there is little room opposite.

Tabulations show that the favourite foods at this restaurants are fish and chops. There is quite a demand for coffee—an extraordinary demand, in fact—helped, no doubt, by Jack Oakie's regular average of six cups a day.

When working Miss Dietrich sticks pretty regularly to salads. Preferred are combinations of cottage cheese and pineapple strips along with slices of apple. But when shooting is over she eats meat with a bang.

Bing Crosby ponders fifteen minutes or so over his menu, but Gary Cooper knows immediately what he wants and that want, more often than not, includes the old standby—ham and eggs. Claudette Colbert limits herself to salads and Carole Lombard likes anything unusual on the menu.

Refuting something or other is the strange fact that a negligible amount of beer is sold to diners. Less than 25 bottles of the brew decorate the tables which handle 1,000 up persons daily. A silly and unexplained number, when compared to the 1,100 odd cups of coffee that go the rounds. No wines or "harder" drinks are sold.

George Raft, believe this or not, always orders cocoanut cream pie and you never see Sylvia Sidney without her avocado salad with French dressing. The most prolific tea drinker is Cary Grant, with Sir Guy Standing a close second. Greatest of soup fiends is Carl Brisson and the smallest eater is Charles Laughton.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Opera, second week.

"STRIKE ME PINK"

Fun Film At The Regal

The outstanding comedy hit of the new film season sped into town last night when "Strike Me Pink" Eddie Cantor's six annual screen musical for Samuel Goldwyn opens at the Regal Theatre with Ethel Merman, Sally Eilers, Parkyakarkus, the Greek dialectician of radio fame, William Frawley and the loveliest Goldwyn Girls ever aiding and abetting the proceedings. Magnificently mounted in the true Goldwyn tradition, this fast-moving and eye-gladdening fun festival presents the saucer-eyed comedian in his funniest role as the alternately mouse-like and aggressive Eddie Pink, graduate of a correspondence school course is dominant personality development, entitled "Man or Mouse, What Are you?" Because Eddie tries to do a favour for his pal Butch Carson, (Gordon Jones) he suddenly finds himself managing Dreamland Amusement Park, which is menaced by a gang of ruthless slot machine racketeers. Inspired by a newspaper picture, Eddie worships Joyce Lennox, a glamorous night-club singer in the person of Ethel Merman. He learns, however, that she is the wife of one of the gang and has been using his affection to get the crooked slot machines installed in "Dreamland." Eddie secures evidence which will put the gang on the spot. Before he can present it to the authorities, however, he is involved in a wild roller coaster chase—one of the funniest and most thrilling scenes in film history,—landing victorious in the arms of Claribel, who runs the shooting gallery and truly loves him. Ethel Merman is grand and puts over some of the film's smash Harold Arlen-Lew Brown song hits in her inimitable style. You'll be hearing plenty of 'First You Have Me High, Then You Have Me Low," 'Shake It Off," "The Clabash Pipe" and "The Landy Dances." Sally Eilers is a delight as Claribel. Parkyakarkus helped Eddie keep last night's audience in the aisles as his numb-skulled bodyguard and William Frawley is sweet in another of his familiar hard-boiled roles. Helen Lowell, Gordon Jones, Brian Donlevy, Jack La Rue, Sunnie O'Dea and Edward Brophy also shine. The costumes by Omar Kiam are eye-filling, the dance ensembles directed by Robert Alton are definitely unique and Art Director Richard Day created the superb backgrounds.

TEST YOUR FILM KNOWLEDGE

Memory Tabloids

1. What film star made 84 pictures before her name was made public?
2. What country made the first screen epic?
3. What were the first attempts made to combine motion pictures and sound?
4. What director has made 21 "Million dollar" production?
5. When were motion pictures first conceived as an idea?

ANSWERS

1. Mary Pickford during the years 1907 and 1908 when she was known simply as the "Biograph Girl". Public curiosity forced D. W. Griffith to reveal her identity and place her name on the screen.
2. Italy. The picture was "Quo Vadis," released in 1910 and made three times since.
3. By Thomas A. Edison in the year 1887. The first such apparatus was called the Kinotophonograph and used a phoncgraph in synchronization with projected film. The whole was very crude.
4. Cecil B. DeMille, whose latest "million dollar" production is "The Crusades."
5. In the year 1640 by Anthanasius Kircher, a Jesuit priest of Rome, who invented the Magic Catoptria, or magic lantern. At a sensational showing the same year, Kircher prophesied motion pictures by means of a revolving drum. His pictures were painted on glass.

"BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936"

Musical Extravaganza At The Plaza

Acclaimed as the greatest musical extravaganza to come out of Hollywood, M.G.M's great super production "Broadway Melody of 1936" is revived at the Plaza Talkies (Dadar) as this week's attraction.

For story, cast, music and dancing, the picture touches the high-water mark of any Hollywood production with its splendidly elaborate and skillful mounting.

There is glorious comedy, and the story takes dramatic turns which set it above the usual vehicle of its type. The plot is superbly woven amid the gorgeously spectacular specialities, and the many song hits all fall naturally out of the streaming action of the production.

STAGE AND RADIO STAR.

For players the cast has its top personality the gifted Jack Benny, now lending to the screen the brilliant talents that have made him a star of stage and the outstanding genius of radio broadcasting. He handles a grand role perfectly and he has the most ample and able support from noted performers like Una Merkel who rings the bell as a wise-cracking secretary; Robert Taylor, a grand romantic male lead and others. Eleanor Powell wins triple honours in this picture for she is not only seen as the "world's greatest feminine tap dancer" but handles the ballerina demands finely, and in addition proves she is a fine dramatic actress.

It is practically an all-star cast. Among other triumphant players in the cast are Sid Silvers, "King of Stooges" June Knight, Vilma and Buddy Ebsen, Nick Long Jr., Frances Longford, Harry Stockwell, Robert Wildhack and a great many more.

"Turn of the Tide" at the Excelsior this week.

HOW THE STARS AMUSE THEMSELVES BETWEEN SCENES

Motion picture stars have many ways of amusing themselves, ranging from the characteristic to the unexpected.

The best opportunity for discovering their amusements for an idle moment is on the set where they sometimes must wait while other actors are doing close-ups.

Harold Lloyd, for example, is a devotee of a game called "word chess" which he will be found playing on the set of Paramount's "The Milky Way." It is something like anagrams but the only implements needed are a paper, a pencil and a competitor.

Claudette Colbert is a solitaire player. She knows many card games and often plays them on the set of "The Bride Comes Home." Gary Cooper was often found relaxed and stretched out in a camp chair between scenes of 'Peter Ibbetson."

Reading is Marlene Dietrich's special recreation. She already is assembling a half dozen books that she hasn't read so she can catch up on her book lore between scenes of "Desire."

Carole Lombard likes to amuse herself by talking. Known as a wit she keeps them sharp. At present Fred MacMurray is indulging the same amusement, for both players are heading the cast of "Hands Across the Table."

Most comedians are so definitely what they are that they are always up to some prank. Joe Penner, on the set of "Collegiate" is a man shunned by those who don't like horse play. He's liable to be found wiring a chair or fixing it so that it will collapse when used.

Between scenes of 'Mary Burns, Fugitive," Sylvia Sidney did a lot of knitting. This has been her favourite pastime for dull moments on the set during the past several years.

Mae West, who just started working on "Klondike Lou" spends every possible moment studying the screen play and looking for spots where the dialogue or situations can be improved. Sometime she will sit and talk to her leading man but usually her mind is on her work.

Gladys Swarthout, who plays opposite John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho," finds relaxation in cross-word puzzles. She works them, however, only after she has completely mastered her role.

Margaret Sullavan is another knitting addict. She is often found brisk plying the needles between scenes of "So Red the Rose." Dorothy Wilson and Helen Mack, both of whom are in 'The Milky Way," indulge in similar amusements, Miss Wilson knitting on an afghan and Miss Mack doing needle-point work.

Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink"—the funny feature of the week at the Regal.

Balinese Dancers At The Capitol

"ROSE MARIE" SETS NEW PATTERN FOR SCREEN MUSIC

At The Central

No matter how much you liked "Naughty Marietta," that musical sensation of 1935, you're sure to like "Rose Marie" even more. Again co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, this Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production is now screening at the Central Theatre.

Like its forerunner, "Rose Marie" was directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg, who again combined their talents to give this picture one of the finest productions to come out of Hollywood in a long time.

Replete with haunting music, a tender love story, magnificent photography and backgrounds, it is truly the film sensation of the year.

Miss MacDonald plays the name role, an opera star who travels disguised into the wilds in search of her dissolute brother, a criminal from justice.

Nelson Eddy portrays Sergeant Bruce, as fine a 'Mountie" as ever rode a horse. Assigned to bring the criminal to justice, there is the thrust of personal duty when these two meet and fall in love.

With all its outdoor scenes made against natural backgrounds of surpassing beauty in the mountainlake country of the Sierra Nevadas, "Rose Marie" is a pictorial work of art.

The musical numbers are brilliantly staged and brilliantly sung. One of them, the Totem Pole sequence, is peopled by more than a thousand dancers. Spectacular in its giant effects it will go on record as one of the most thrilling scenes ever brought to the screen.

A strong supporting cast includes James Stewart, Reginald Owen, Allan Jones, George Regas, Robert Greig, Una O'Connor and Lucien Littlefield.

Easter Attraction AT THE OPERA

Warner Bros. Picture "Petrified Forest" is the Special Easter attraction being screened at the Royal Opera House from Friday 10th April 1936.

It is the screen version of Robert Sherwood's Broadway Stage success of last year.

Leslie Howard and Bette Davis are co-starred while Humphrey Bogart, Genevieve Tobin, Dick Foran, Charles Grapewin and Paul Harvey are included in the supporting cast.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Falkman and his Apache Band. 8-20 p.m. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada Tooting. 8-30 p.m. Oxford v. Cambridge. A running commentary on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, from the launch 'Magician' following the crews. 8-55 p.m. Dance Music. 9-15 p.m. England v. Scotland Interval summary and a running commentary on the second half of the International Association Football Match by George F. Allison. From Wembley Stadium. (By courtesy of the Football Association). 10-10 p.m. The News.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350,9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management.)
4-45 p.m. A.B.B.C. Relay.
6 p.m.. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Tricamlal Pragji Balsara.
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. J. P. Mohile. Bul-bul Tarang.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m. Light Music. Miss Indira Wadkar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "Around the Town." An Airman's Diary.
10-0 p.m. Review of Gramophone Records.
10-30 p.m. Selections from Operas of Puccini, Verdi, Bizet and Delibes.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indra Bai. Bhajan.
6-10 p.m. Violin, Harmonium and Tabla. I.B.S. Orchestra, Purya.
6-20 p.m. Indra Bai. Ghazals and Dadra.
6-50 p.m. Sitar, Viola and Tabla. I.B.S. Orchestra. Aiman Kalliyan.
7-0 p.m. Indra Bai. Thumri and Ghazals.
7-20 p.m. Tasleem Husain Khan. "Chopal ki Rat."
7-25 p.m. Sachin Das. Classical Music.
8-0 p.m. Purdah. Mulla Wahidi Sahib.
8-15 p.m. Indra Bai. Ghazal and Bhajan.
8-30 p.m. Sachin Das. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Majlis-i-Aza.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370,4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49,10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
Time Signal.

12-36 p.m. SB. A Studio Programme by Messrs. T. E. Bevan & Co., Ltd.
1-36 p.m. Talk By Bishnu Sarma—Some Hints for solving the problem of Unemployment.
1-56 p.m. Talk By Mrs. Bella Halder. (a) A Woman's World. (b) In Search of the Unknown.
2-21 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk by a Member of the National Council of Women in India.
5-36 p.m. Ballad By Sailesh Datta Gupta.
5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk.
6-6 p.m. Educational Broadcast By Amulya Kumar Nag, M.A.—Maharshi Kapil and the Sankhya Philosophy.
6-26 p.m. A Special Muharrum Programme, under the direction of Saif Siddiqi.
7-51 SB. News Bulletin in English.
8-6 p.m. SB "Marsia" By Ashfaq Hussain.
8-51 p. m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
8-6 p.m. SB. A Variety Programme (Recorded) from the Studio. Alternatively:—An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry, if reception satisfactory
9-36 p.m. SB. Dance Music by the Grand Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from "Prince's" Restaurant.
10-6 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.)
10-21 p.m. SB. Dance Music.—(Contd).

Sub-Inspector Instigates Bomb Discovery?

High Court Judges Urge Investigation Of "Jiggery Pokery" In Strange Case From Midnapur

Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr Justice Henderson have rejected the reference by Mr. S. K. Haldar, Sessions Judge of Midnapore, to the High Court for the enhancement of the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment each passed on three persons on charges of giving false information.

The reference was supported by the Crown. The maximum sentence for the offence is six months' imprisonment

Delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Cunliffe said that the circumstances surrounding the conviction were peculiar and suspicious.

The accused persons Hari Setua, Gour Setua and Banu Das were said to have given false information against three men of Midnapore The information was that a bomb would be found wrapped up in a bundle in a certain garden.

"Acted As Tools."

It was proved that these three men had nothing whatever to do with the bomb. Whereas the trying magistrate came to the conclusion that the information given to the police was false and spontaneously concocted by these men who, it was admitted, were spies and police informers in the pay of the very police officer, sub-inspector Khaleque, to whom the information was given, the judge of the lower appellate court did not accept that view.

His judgment indicated quite clearly that a consideration of the whole case produced on his mind the impression that the three convicted persons were acting as the tools of somebody else in giving this information, and he went further even than that and, rather half-heartedly but nevertheless with some emphasis, thought that this sub-inspector had a good deal to do with the case himself. The language employed by the judge. Mr Justice Cunliffe thought admitted no doubt of that, because this was what he said at the end of the judgment.

"Solemn Farce"

The close association of the informants (i.e., the accused persons) with sub-inspector Khaleque the fact that he had promised liberal rewards if a bomb case could be detected and the other facts and circumstances of the case taken together, would go to show that sub-inspector Khaleque himself was not above suspicion.

"So that" the judge proceeded, "we have this ludicrous position, as found by the learned judge, that the false information that is, false so far as the three persons implicated were concerned, and I mean Hari Setua, his brother and Banu,—was given in a most dishonest manner to the sub-inspector who knew all about it already and who carried on the solemn farce of summoning his policemen who then went and discovered the bomb in the garden."

It was difficult to know what the exact truth of a matter like this was, more specially when the appeal court was considering the enhancement of sentence.

"And I should say," Mr. Justice Cunliffe concluded, "that the kind of "Jiggery Pokery" which has been found to have been displayed by the named police officer here might very well be the subject of some investigation."

JODHPUR BLOW TO FREEDOM OF PRESS

A public meeting of the Rajasthanis of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Jodhpur State Young Men's Association in Marwadi Sammelan Hall. Mr. Harikeshav Vyas presiding. The meeting strongly protested against the Jodhpur ban on the entry of "Akhand Bharat" in the State and opined that the action was a severe blow on the freedom of the Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

"I believed you then, but the Jury did not believe you and I think I was not right then," remarked Mr. Oscar H. Brown referring to Alloo Rosha who gave evidence for the Police in the sensational "Kamatipura Murder Case" and who was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of Rs 300 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused personated himself as a voter at the 'E" Ward Municipal Bye-election on February 5 last.

The prosecution story is that the accused went to a polling-booth, signed a ballot form under a false name—Ibrahim Rosha—whereas his real name was Alloo Rosha when he was required by Ramchandra Dhondoo, one of the agents of Mr. Karpe, the Hindu candidate.

The Prosecution counsel, in urging for a deterrent sentence, drew the attention of the court to the fact that the accused with his grey, flowing beard was well-known man in the Kamatipura locality.

"I take a serious view of this case," observed the Magistrate in sentencing the accused on his own plea of being guilty of the offence, "as offences of this nature are difficult to detect."

"However as the accused is an old man of 66, I give the accused the option of fine."

The accused was accordingly sentenced as above.

"Tarzan" To Be Tried On Murder Charge

The man known as "Tarzan", with a shaggy beard and with hand-cuffs, offered to plead for himself in the witness-box before the Coroner's Jury, to-day.

He was arrested by the Bhoiwada Police as a sequel to the death of Sadashiv Tukaram a Hotel-keeper, at Dadar Main Road on Wednesday.

Sadashiv died in the K. E. M. Hospital, due to stab-wounds.

When the City Coroner opened the inquest, to-day, two witnesses gave evidence.

Deputy Inspector Navalkar who was in charge of the investigations, said that he had two more witnesses who would depose to the same facts.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab-wound involving the right lung. They held that there was 'prima facie' evidence to show that the suspect Dharmatma Rama Swaroop alias "Tarzan" had inflicted the wound with murderous intent.

They added a rider that the suspect ought to be prosecuted for murder.

S. V. Khandekar, a shop-keeper in the same locality, gave evidence, to-day, stating that he purchased some furniture for Rs. 60 on March 3 last.

Witness, then, removed the furniture to his shop and employed Sadashiv as his assistant on Rs. 10.

The suspect afterwards used to come to his shop frequently. He also used to threaten witness with a knife. He went to the police and lodged a complaint there.

Came In Ferocious Mood

Early in the morning at about 6 o'clock on March 30 last, suspect again came to his shop. Sadashiv was in the kitchen at the time.

"Suspect was in a ferocious mood when he called out Sadashiv," witness added, "and I got frightened and went out."

"The words even now ring in my ears and when I went out I remembered then. They were: "Remember March 30 and I would kill both of you."

Having gone out, witness then collected his men sleeping on the foot-path. He roused them and when he returned to the shop, he found Sadashiv lying on the foot-path with stab-wounds, his face and heart smeared with blood

Deceased's Last Words

Sadashiv was then removed to the hospital and he told him that "Tarzan"—for that was his nickname in the locality had stabbed him.

To questions put by the court witness stated that Sadashiv owned an eating-house named "Frontier Punjab Hindoo Hotel." During the last "Divali" the suspect had written the words "Oorf (alias) Tarzan" in deep black colour on the wall of his shop.

Mohiddin Ismail, a pan shop-keeper, stated in evidence that the suspect claimed some of the furniture sold to Dattatrya as his and wanted a part of the proceeds.

He also deposed to the facts that Dattatrya and himself gave chase to suspect after he stabbed Sadashiv but "Tarzan" vanished.

"Tarzan" addressing the jury for nearly twenty minutes observed that the wound was due to his having pushed Mohiddin who was holding a knife.

The Jury returned a verdict as stated above.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. SERVICE

The date for commencing the next session of Training Classes at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad for officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute, has been extended to April 25. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle Fort, BOMBAY.

BLIC HOLIDAY ON APRIL 18

The Government of Bombay have directed that all public offices in Bombay city should be closed on Saturday, April 18, on account of the departure of His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DEATH OF MR. M. C. MACMILLAN

The death is announced of Mr. Maurice Crawford Macmillan, a Director of Macmillan and Company, the publishers.

Mr. Macmillan visited all the company's depots in India on two occasions in 1913 and 1921, and personally knew most of the members of the staffs of his Indian branches.

Mr. Macmillan was the second son of Mr. Daniel Macmillan, one of the founders of the firm. This is the second bereavement in the family in the course of a few weeks, Mr. George Macmillan, a cousin, and also a Director of the firm, having died at the beginning of March.

BISHOPS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Question Of Harijan Conversion Discussed At Bombay Gathering

Considerable significance is attached in Hindu circles in Bombay to the parleys by the Roman Catholic Heirarchy in India held here last week at a meeting of Archbishops of various Ecclesiastical provinces of India.

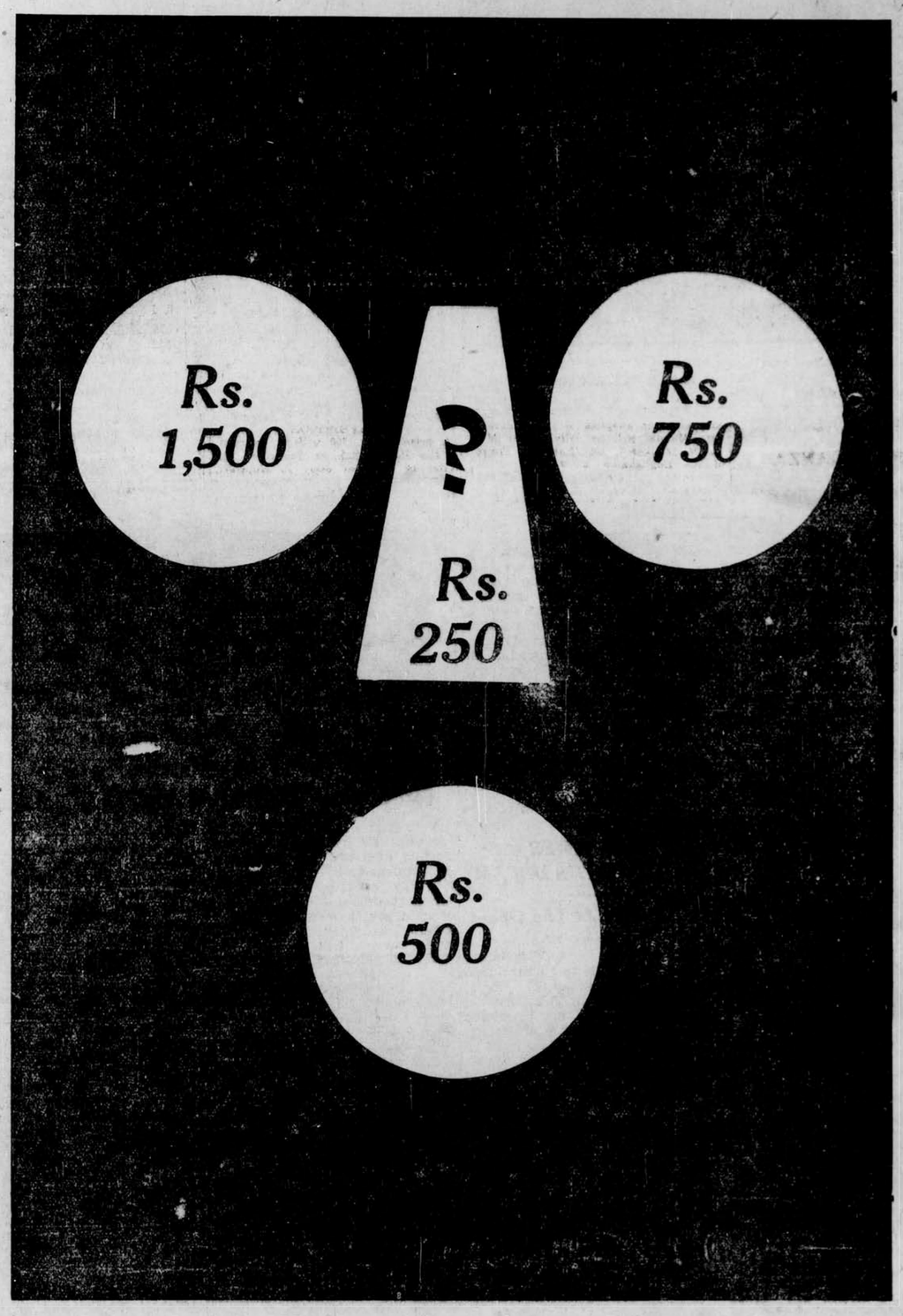
The meeting was the first of its kind ever held in India and was attended by as many as ten bishops from all over India, the initiative coming from Rome.

The meeting was held in the house of the Bishop of Bombay presided over by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate in India.

Though strict secrecy was maintained to the nature of the proceedings, the "United Press" understands that the most important subject discussed was the recent decision of a section of depressed classes to leave Hinduism and embrace other faiths on the advice of Dr. Ambedkar and the attitude the Churches should adopt in this connection, as also the future course of Missionary action in this respect.

Other subjects discussed are understood to be about the Church properties in view of the number of cases coming before the Courts in British India and the internal administration of churches. —United Press.

DETECT DISGUISE



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Parsi: Avan 1, 1305
Hightide: 10-50; 23-00
Lowtide: 4-40; 16-42
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

H. S. MANDAL CONCERT

The 27th concert of the Hind Sangitottejak Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at Gujarati Forbes Hall, Girgaum Back Road, when Mrs. Sumati Wadker, radio star, will take part in the concert.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on the message of the Upnishads to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

"In connection with the Sri Ramanavami function in the above Association, there will be an orchestra performance given by Messrs. Premanand and Party from Mysore at the Association premises, to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)"

NEW CHILDREN'S TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The Publicity Secretary writes:—
It has been decided to hold a conference of "Nutan Bal Shikshaks", the new children's teachers of Dakshnamurti at Vile Parle early in May.

REDUCED RATES OF KADI.

The Vyavasthapak writes:—
The Girgaon Khadi Shop has resolved to sell Khadi at reduced rates during the National Week commencing from to-day (Saturday), till Monday, the 13th instant.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, there will be a programme of Hat-Night Speeches to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Office.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA SANATORIUM

A meeting of the P. K. Sanatorium Committee of the Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan, will be held to-day (Saturday), in the Samsthan's Office at Worli, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to consider "inter alia" the Sub-Committee's Report about Sanitoriums.

"NATIONAL TRAITS OF ENGLISHMEN."

The first lecture of a series arranged under the auspices of the Brahmin Seva Mandal will be delivered by Mr. V. H. Kulkarni, on 'National Traits of the Englishman' at 9 p.m. today (Saturday) at the premises of the Mandal at Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar, Principal V.K. Joshi, will preside.

SEND-OFF TO SETH CHUNILAL

Under the auspices of Malad Praja Mandal, Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal and Kelavani Mandal, a public meeting of the residents of Malad will be held on Sunday at Manilal Dhayabhai's Bungalow, Ghod Bunder Road, to give a send-off to Seth Chunilal Girdharlal who is proceeding to Japan and Western countries on a world tour.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Turn of the Tide" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike me Pink" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Royal Balinese Dancers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rose Marie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Southern Maid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya)—"Bhakta Nandanar" Daily at 4-45 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"Broadway Melody" of 1936" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

B. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

A mass meeting of workers will be held under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C. to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p. m. at Ferguson Road Maidan to support the demand of the All India Trade Union Congress for collective affiliation of Trade Unions and Kisan Sangh to the Indian National Congress and explain its implications to the workers, to condemn Mody's amendment and call upon the M.L.A.s. to reject it; and to protest against the proposed retrenchment in railways.

Messrs. R. A. Kedgikar, V. B. Karnik, D. L. Phatak, V. B. Khale, Oak, Charles Mascaranes, D. S. Vaidya and others will speak.

CABINET OF A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

A special meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League will be held at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m.

SIR MANUBHAI PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

A prize of Rs. 100 will be awarded, by the Baroda Sahitya Sabha, to the writer of the best essay in Gujarati, covering about 75 to 100 foolscap size pages on "Village-reconstruction". The essay must reach the secretaries before 31st August 1936. For detailed conditions please refer to Balubhai I. Desai, Secretary, Sahitya Sabha, Siapura, Baroda.

Da'iratul Adab

A meeting of the members of the Da'ira will be held at the "Mohammad Manzil", 135, Dadar, Main Road at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express ..	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express ..	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

All India Humanitarian Day

A public meeting under the joint auspices of several Associations of Bombay interested in the Humanitarian movement, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at Sandhurst Road to celebrate All India Humanitarian Day (the auspicious Day of the birth day Anniversary of Shri Mahavir). Well known speakers will address the meeting on Humanitarianism Sjt. F. K. Dadachandji will preside.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH VERDICT

James Taylor Alexander, a Banker in the Imperial Bank and whose car knocked down a boy aged 15 going on cycle near the old War Hospital at Marine Lines, gave evidence before the City Coroner, to-day, on the death of the boy named Premji Karsanji.

On March 26 at about 2 p.m. he was in his car, No. T.3521, driven by his chauffeur. They were driving along the Queen's Road in the direction of Opera House.

When the car had just passed the old War Hospital, witness stated, he saw two cyclists padling in the same direction.

One of them who was only three or four feet ahead of the car, suddenly swerved to the right and dashed across the left front mudguard of his car.

The boy was knocked down and the chauffeur stopped the car.

Witness then put the lad in his car and took him to the G. T. Hospital. He later on reported the matter to the police.

The driver of the car deposed to the same facts as stated by his employer.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"Death due to fracture of skull. The deceased who was cycling along Queen's Road suddenly swerved to the right and dashed into a motor car going in the same direction and was thrown off his cycle. The case should be classified as one of accidental deaths.

Gujerati Stree Mandal, Malad

The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal will hold its 2nd annual gathering to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Mandal's premises when Lady Tarabhen Chunilal Mehta will preside and Mrs. Rasikmani Desai will deliver an address on "The position of women in Society". Light Refreshment, and group photo have been arranged.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Donations

The Bombay Municipality, apart from spending Rs. 32,67,000 annually over primary education and over Rs. 10 lacs on medical relief, is also playing the role of a philanthrophist and is contributing a large sum towards supporting and assisting a number of institutions doing social and educational work. Out of a revenue of Rs. 3 crores, nearly forty per cent. is absorbed in the interest charges, a large portion is taken by nation-building departments such as primary education, hospitals, recreation grounds, etc. The salaries of the staff also take out a pretty good slice as the Indianisation of service has in no way reduced the pay bill Indian officers getting the same pay as the European officers used to do. Very little is left to the credit side of the account and yet the Municipality has given Rs. 33,735 this year as donations to various institutions.

Loan-Shark Menace

According to the report of the Legal Aid Society it was often found difficult to ascertain the name of the employer, the amount of wages and the stipulated term of employment, particularly in certain cinematograph concerns where hardship is caused to employees on discovering, after the employment is terminated without payment of wages, that the person actually employing servants was not the actual owner as the employees might have been led to believe at the time of employment, or that he had no authority to bind the real owner. This incidentally bears testimony to the chaotic conditions in this industry, about which, mention was made in these columns only a few days ago.

The poor and the needy who had fallen into the hands of loan-sharks, had also approached the Society for help and one pathetic case is stated in the Report. A person in need of Rs. 150, signed a promissory note for Rs. 300 in favour of the lender, actually receiving against it, Rs. 131-4-0 only. Interest for one month at the rate of annas two per rupee per month was deducted by the loan-shark from Rs. 150 in advance and the promissory note was taken for double the amount. The debtor thereafter made various payments by way of interest alone to the extent of Rs. 155, for which no receipts were given. The lender demanded then the payment of Rs. 300 and interest over again and when the debtor could not pay the amount, the lender assaulted the debtor and in addition filed a criminal complaint in the criminal court falsely charging the debtor with assault and also filed a suit on the promisory note in the Small Causes Court. Unfortunately as the matter fell in a jurisdiction outside the City of Bombay, the Society was unable to give legal aid to the debtor.

During the year a Legal Aid Society was started at Rajkot, Kathiawad. Many cases from the mofussil were brought before the Society, but the absence of similar societies in the districts proved a great handicap.

Dr. K. R. Ramanathan of the Poona Observatory, has taken charge of the Colaba Observatory.

TENANTS' UNION'S DEMANDS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Union writes:—

From the report of the Bombay Tenants' Union covering the period of about a fortnight it appears that the enthusiastic workers of the Union, Messrs. Kunkeswarkar, Varaskar, Kadam, Sarang, Mhatre, Mahadik, Powar, Chawan, and others have carried vigorous activities in the city. During their several rounds they visited number of chawls from north to south and east to west particularly in the "E" "F" and "G" wards of the city and made notes of all reasonable defects in the chawls. Representations were made to the respective chawl-owners.

Two meetings were held one at Damodar Maidan and the other at Lalbaug Maidan and addressed by Messrs. Kunkesawarkar, Sarang Powar, Mhatre, Varaskar and others.

The Union has formed the following general demands;—

50 per cent reduction in rent; decent lighting and latrine arrangements; no "Paghari" system; no attachment for arrears of rent; one compulsory vacant room after each 20 tenants; assessment of rent on calendar month calculation.; recognition of Union.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POOR STUDENTS

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Shayak Mandali invite applications from poor and deserving students (of both the sexes) of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community for scholarships for the year 1936-37, on the prescribed forms so as to reach the Honorary Secretaries not later than 31st May 1936. Students who are already on the Mandali's list and who are in need of help must also submit fresh applications on the printed forms Those students whose University Examination results are not known by that time must also send in their applications on the Mandali's printed form, but they may submit their results under the signature of the Heads of the institutions where they are studying later on, before June 10 at any rate.

The Mandali reserves a certain number of scholarships for technical education also.

Printed application forms could be had from the Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali care of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay, 4, any day between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

COMMISSIONER CONSULTING GOVERNMENT

Will Give Reply To Taxi Drivers' Representatives On Monday Next

Bombay, Friday

The Council of Action of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union has issued the following statement:

The Council of Action is glad to state that all Taxi Drivers and Owners have remained firm and are determined upon getting victory by continuing their struggle at all cost.

Leading owners like Mr. Sampat and others have promised not to send their cars for passing. The Council hopes that not one will go for passing beyond the number 13 so far registered.

At a mass meeting held at Gowalia Tank the following resolutions were adopted:

"That five representatives of the Union should see the Commissioner in reply to his invitation; secondly that the public now show practical sympathy with the Union's demand by holding a public meeting; and thirdly that all must remain firm.'

Meeting With Commissioner

At 12-30 p.m. yesterday the following five representatives: Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala; Liakat Husein; Shahabuddin; Minoo and Sadhusingh, met the Police Commissioner and after two hours of the deliberation the following was agreed upon both by the representatives of Council of Action.

An emergent meeting of the Council of Action was held in the evening when two announcements were made by the Secretary, viz.

That as the Police Commissioner is in communication with Government his reply on the above two points would be forthcoming by Monday, and secondly that a leading citizen of Bombay has offered his help to the Council in the present dispute.

To-day being a Moharrum Day, there would be no meeting of the owners and drivers.

On Saturday, the 4th instant at 9 a.m. a mass meeting will be held at Azad Maidan to discuss the whole position.

Journalism As A Career For Youths

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the third of the series of seven vocational lectures for youths, entitled "Journalism as a Career For Youths" will be delivered by Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor "Illustrated Weekly of India", on Monday, April 6 at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, "Bombay Sentinel", will preside.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Yesterday I visited the premises of the Parsi Social Club at Kautwady Scheme Bandra and from all that I saw I can assure you that an evening at the Fancy Fair would be quite an enjoyable one.

The Tennis court is completely crowded with stalls, and will house magic shows, games of skill, toys for the kiddies and a variety of other entertainments.

That's not all. Things of great interest are aer-o-plane swings, laughing mirrors and physical culture feats and then there's a thing that you suburbanites are crazy for..... a cinema which is to have three shows daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-15 p.m.

This Fair is to be opened by Khan Bahadur Sheik Mohiyuddin Vazir, the Deputy Collector of the Bombay Suburban District at 5-30 p.m to-day. So do not fail to be present and have a swell time of your life but in case you are unable to pay it a visit to-day you can bear in mind that this Fancy Fair is to be held for six days so let's hope you make is a point to visit at least once.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE BIGGEST DANCE SHOW THAT HAS YET VISITED INDIA!

SNAPPY---PEPPY- ENTERTAINING!

DEVI DJA —DEVI RATNA

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Balinese Dancers

6 STARS---30 DANCERS

100 ARTISTES!

Prices of Admission :—Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9.

Few Reserved Seats at Rs. 4-8.

THE EXCELSIOR Saturday and Sunday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1936

WHAT NEXT?

The Legislative Assembly's denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement seems to have had a stunning effect on its supporters here and in Britain because they least expected such treatment from the present Assembly and even looked forward to an indefinite extension of the principle of British preference. Government's friends are reticent on the subject and the Viceroy's Executive Council has yet to consider the situation brought about by the Assembly's verdict. It is said to be probable that the whole question may be left to be considered by the new Viceroy, who can perhaps with more grace suggest modifications of the official attitude towards Indo-British trade. Unfortunately for Government, constitutional practice prevents even the Secretary of State to intervene in this matter and nullify the Assembly's resolution.

Constitutional Position

It is necessary to understand clearly the constitutional position in this matter. Ordinarily a resolution of the Assembly is not binding upon Government, it is only a recommendation to them. But in the case of the Ottawa Agreement Government promised at the very commencement of the discussion in the Assembly to be guided by its decision with regard to the period of the Agreement. And in accordance with this promise they have already withdrawn the official motion for a Committee, tabled for discussion in the Council of State. They cannot wriggle out of this promise now even if they wish to do so. Nor can the Secretary of State come to their rescue. For the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, which has so often been flaunted before this country, provides that he cannot intervene when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature are in agreement with each other. In most cases the Government of India nullify the Convention by never agreeing with the Legislature against the wishes of the Secretary of State. Somehow in the present case the Government of India ventured to promise to accept the Assembly's decision, probably because they never expected the result. However, the position now is that so far as the denunciation of the present Agreement is concerned, it is definite and there is no escape from it. In a few days Government will have to give notice of it to Britain and in six months after that notice the Agreement terminates. Lord Zetland has accepted this constitutional position, as is evidenced by his speech at the Manchester Constitutional Club.

No Coercion

What will be the position thereafter? That will depend upon how far Government give effect to Mr. Jinnah's amendment. That amendment, besides denouncing the Agreement "recommends" to Government that they should "immediately examine the trend of the trade of India with various other important countries and the United Kingdom and investigate the possibility of entering into such bilateral trade treaties with them, whenever and wherever possible, to bring about expansion of the export trade of India in those markets and submit such treaty or treaties for the approval of the Assembly." The recommendation, however, is not binding on Government, and they have made it clear, in the course of the Ottawa debate, that they do not believe in the possibility of many bilateral treaties being made in the near future. In any case, for more reasons than one, they will not be in any haste to negotiate for treaties with countries outside Britain. But what about Britain? Some Anglo-Indian supporters of the Agreement, chagrined at the Assembly's decision, archly hint at the possibility of Britain retaliating by buying raw materials from countries outside India and putting heavy duties on imports from India. If Britain attempts any such foolish course at all, she will soon realise that India can get on without British goods and markets far more easily than Britain can without Indian raw materials and markets. Unless a fresh treaty is made within six months from the date of notice of terminating the Ottawa Pact, preferences to Britain will cease on the expiry of that period, and the position will be what it had been before the Agreement was given effect to by the Legislature. What is most probable—as Lord Zetland's speech clearly shows—is that Britain will start fresh negotiations soon enough. And they can succeed to any extent only if they are free from any threat of coercion of any kind.

Bon Voyage

Our cricketers leave to-day for England and carry with them the good wishes of the whole country. Since the last visit of the Indian cricket eleven to England we have made unmistakable progress in the game and to-day we may boast of possessing some of the finest cricketers in the world. Every member of the team has proved his worth and individual discrimination being against the spirit of cricket, we can say of our team as a whole that here are as good cricketers as any other country can place in the field. We are confident, of course, that they will not let down the name of their country on the playing field. But India expects of her cricketers to do more than merely win matches. Success in a match is after all more often than not a matter of luck and is not to be taken as the main purpose of such a tour. What is expected of them is to act as the Ambassadors of their country and, through their unity, self-respect and sporting spirit, represent their country in a worthy manner. May they, then, have a happy voyage, good luck on the field and a triumphant return to their country leaving behind an honourable reputation in England.

Sidelights On Soviet Russia

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru points out in his foreword to an entertaining little book ("Soviet Sidelights," by M. R. Masani, Congress Socialist Publishing Co., Ltd., Bombay. Price: 12 annas) 'Probably on no other subjects have so many books been published in modern times as on Soviet Russia." This is, of course, not surprising for, as the only Socialist Republic in the world, Russia continues to be a source of great interest to friends as well as enemies of Socialism. Those who regard U. S. S. R. as a veritable Utopia and those who see in it an imminent danger to the present order of Society are equally eager to learn about the developments in that country. But while in other countries there is a striking abundance of books on Soviet Russia in India there is an equally noticeable dearth of such books. It is, therefore, a real service that Mr. M. R. Masani has done by publishing this book on his return from a short visit to Russia.

"Soviet Sidelights" does not claim to be an exhaustive treatise either on Socialiist ideology or on the tremendous work of social reconstruction now being carried on in Russia. It is an unpretentious little volume, giving in a simple and readable style the author's impressions gained during his recent tour of Soviet Russia. And the value of the book lies in giving us glimpses of a great people, at work on what is perhaps the greatest economic experiment in the world's history. While he is a staunch Socialist himself Mr. Masani does not succumb to the temptation of exaggeration and towards certain aspects of Soviet policy his attitude is candidly critical.

What should particularly interest Indian readers are the three chapters dealing with the Asiatic provinces of Soviet Russia—the Azerbaijan and Georgia republics. The work of sovietizing these parts, inhabited as they were by illiterate people is amongst the most wonderful achievements of the Communists. And the conditions in pre-Revolution Russian Turkistan were so much akin to conditions in our own country that it is worth while studying how age-old traditions of apathy and ignorance could be demolished in a few years. We hope the book will soon be translated in the vernaculars also so as to be accessible to a larger public.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS

The Tasks Ahead

(By S. V. K.).

Upto Nagpur the Congress was a demonstrative and propagandist body welcoming all who subscribed to the Congress goal and paid their delegation fees. The number there exceeded 20,000. It was reduced to about 6,000 at Ahmedabad by the Congress constitution. This year the labour franchise is in force and we have to see to what figure the delegates will dwindle owing to this. I am sure it will be very small. It will be smaller still if the labour franchise is honestly and strictly enforced. It has been circumvented in many provinces like Bombay and Karnatak. Though other provinces have boldly declared for the doing away of this franchise Karnatak has passed it with a narrow majority, some keeping neutral, perhaps with a view not to displease the gods in power. This state of things, I fear must be common in all the provinces as I gather from the newspapers. Thereby we are committing a sin against our saintly leader Mahatma Gandhi, who believes in our professions of faith in labour franchise. We are casting the truth to the winds.

A Logical Consequence.

There is much row raised against the acceptance of offices by the Congress. When the Congress has decided to enter the Councils it must be prepared to accept ministership as a logical consequence. It is a wild cry to say that we will wreck the Councils by non-acceptance of offices. Thereby we are giving a handle to our opponents to thrash us. The common voter expects something to his benefit to come out of our efforts. Perpetual opposition will be barren of results. We shall not be able to achieve anything. The bureaucracy will have a good ground to oppose the election of people who openly want to come in to wreck the councils and not with any constructive proposals for the amelioration of the condition of the masses.

The reforms may be unsatisfactory and an insult to the commonsense of patriotic Indians. But they are there. They must be exposed from within. Let us boldly say we are ready to co-operate but on our own terms. Every Minister must go in with his resignation in his pocket, as Mr. Satyamurti says. No doubt there is the danger of our Ministers proving broken reeds. It can be remedied by choosing candidadates not for their forensic skill or full purses only but also for their sterling moral character. There are cropping up self-seekers even now flirting with the Congress to gain their own ends. They should be stopped, discriminated and eliminated. If the Congress is not able to devise a strong, efficient and impartial machinery for this work it is likely to come to grief in the end. If we eliminate the acceptance of office on account of this danger we will be proclaiming our own cowardice and want of moral stamina. Virtue in the absence of temptation is only negative. That virtue which stands temptation and succeeds over it is to be admired and followed.

Socialism.

There is much talk of the coming Socialism in the country. Even serious patriot—politicians are thinking and speaking about it. There is an idea in the minds of some that Socialism would be a patent cure for our ills. The ideology of Socialism (as commonly understood) is borrowed from the West. We forget that India had a system of Socialism based upon spiritual and individual volition, till its social structure was violently attacked by foreign culture. The idea of sharing one's food and raiment and even residence with those in want is ingrained in the Indian mind from ancient times. But the State never interfered, though it guided, encouraged and recognized the merits of private efforts in this behalf.

The joint Hindu family and the "Village Republics" which are being attacked on all sides in these individualistic days, are ancient examples of Socialism in practice. affection or mutual help and service. Each got what he needed and worked to the best of his ability. In these days we are prone to harp loudly on our Rights rather than on our Duties.

Even in Europe Socialism is still in an experimental stage. It is

(Continued on Page 7

Congress Constitution

Wanted A Common Platform For All Nationalist Classes Including Workers And Peasants

By K. F. NARIMAN. I.

The renewed desire and fresh efforts on the part of the Indian National Congress under the guidance of its Socialist President-elect to make its constitution still more elastic and accommodating will, I am sure, be welcomed by all sections of the politically-minded public. The object and intention is to invite and include in its fold larger proportions and sections of the representatives of the masses, and particularly to have a larger membership from workers and peasants, small traders and skilled artisans. A charge is often laid against the Congress that, under its present Constitution and composition, though it is the largest and most representative political organisation in the country, still both in its outlook and activities it is not yet sufficiently accommodating and attractive to persuade a larger number of workers and peasants to become its members and participate in its day-to-day activities. Some qualifications and restrictions such as the general 'khaddar' clause, that were supposed to stand in the way of mass enrolment, were removed, when the Constitution was last amended in the Bombay Congress; and after a few months' experience, when it was further discovered that some clauses were still found, in actual practice, unworkable and impracticable, a further revision was proposed and thus the Congress Constitution is expected to be thoroughly overhauled at the next Lucknow session.

Fresh Improvements

Still it was not considered democratic enough for making it a mass organisation, and hence the Working Committee at Delhi has suggested further amendments and improvements so as to facilitate still more direct, functional and organisational representation of workers in the towns and agriculturists from villages. This fresh move ought to satisfy and silence its critics, and the National Congress should no longer be dubbed and described as an upper-class organisation, controlled and directed only by the middle class politically-minded intelligentsia of the country. All political mass organisations in the world, even with a large percentage of workers' and peasants' representation, are, after all, controlled and guided by a central group of educated middle class, but the ultimate power usually vests in the rank and file, to whom the central cabinet is made responsive and responsible.

Need For Caution

Consistently with its present status and position, and claiming to represent all the progressive nationalist elements in the country, it would not be wise or statesmanlike on the part of the National Congress to go still further in that direction, so as to risk a breach with any other important section or class. Whilst inclining to the farthest point towards mass uplift and amelioration, it should not stretch to a breaking point, so as to be charged at the other, capitalist end of encouraging or even creating a soil and atmosphere for internal class-war or class conflicts in any shape or form. The highest wisdom and statesmanship for the National Congress, at least at this juncture is to keep the balance even between the various conflicting and warring, to some extent irreconcilable elements and sections in this vast and cosmopolitan country. Whilst befriending and sympathising to its utmost extent and capacity with the workers and peasants, and devoting all its energies, labour and resources for the economic, political and social uplift of the masses, it should at the same time, take good care not to provoke direct hostility or even opposition of the so-called propertied capitalist classes.

A Joint Front

Her present most important, though difficult political function, is to try to pool together all Indian forces and resources, so as to formulate and create one powerful and potential unit as against Imperialism with a view to win freedom. This attitude and object is made clear, in the latter part of the same resolution, wherein after opening the doors for peasants and workers to join and participate, the concluding portion states: "So as to bring about closer co-operation with other organinsations.....which aim at the freedom of the Indian people and to make the Congress a 'joint front' of all anti-imperialist elements in the country." This wise policy has been the bed-rock of present Congress strength and future potentiality.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

ABYSSINIA'S APPEAL

Abyssinia has appealed to the League of Nations for financial assistance, for removal of obstacles which certain member States are, rather surprisingly, still placing on the transport of arms to Ethiopian troops and for the reinforcement and completion of League sanctions. These three things are really not too much to ask for. Abyssinia is poor and ill-equipped with resources, monetary or material. And yet she is fighting gallantly and single-handed not only for her own existence but also for the League of Nations, for the moral existence in fact of the League. Yet we are quite sure that the League Powers possess, both collectively and individually, too little sense of their international obligations to respond to Abyssinia's appeal. It is noteworthy that there are member States who still obstruct transport of arms to Abyssinia. But we would not be surprised that this contemptible mockery of her own obligations is being perpetrated by France.

EXILE FOR ECKENER?

Berlin reports regarding Doctor Eckener emphasize what, in fact, is already well-known. The election was a farce, the people voted almost to a man for Herr Hitler because they were practically compelled to do so. The treatment that is being meted out to Eckener also illustrates—with due deference to apologists like Sir Stanley Reed—how Nazis cannot tolerate even the suggestion of a mild opposition to them or their god. We will not be surprised if Doctor Eckener pays the penalty of honourable patriotism in the shape of exile and joins the band of illustrious Germans who by their genius have won the admiration of the world and the aversion of the Nazi dictator.

FUTILE CAJOLERY

Presiding in London over the annual meeting of some bank, Sir William Foot Mitchell observed that the Government of India's finances "continued to be most skilfully handled". That is quite true but whether the continued cleverness means any real benefit to the people of India is a different question. There is a glut of idle money in the country, adds Sir William. And yet the tax on salt is found indispensable. Sir William could also have added that the restoration of salary cuts was itself a proof of India's revived prosperity, none in England and no official here would have disputed his point. Coming nearer to the point, Sir William hoped that India would see her way to give preference to higher grade cotton goods which she did not manufacture herself. What we do not manufacture to-day we hope to manufacture to-morrow, but that is not possible so long as Britain enjoys preference. In any case, India has already given her verdict on the Ottawa policy of preference.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE

There is much blowing of trumpets and beating of drums about the movements of the in-coming and the out-going Viceroys and some people here seem to find it difficult to decide whom to praise more. Whatever the difficulty to-day, ere long more faces will turn towards the rising star. In England Lord Linlithgow is the hero of the day, and on the occasion of his departure the "Times" expatiated on his "exceptional equipment." But all that the phrase means is that he is less ignorant of India than most incoming Viceroys have been. The fact, however, is unquestionable that he is as much a bird of passage in India as any other Viceroy. He will sojourn here for a few years, living far from the common people who toil for the upkeep of his Government; and when he begins to understand something about the realities of the country, he will make room for one who is more ignorant of Indian conditions.

A SOUND METHOD

The tributes paid to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna in appreciation of his work as Congress President expressed the feelings of all his fellow-countrymen. Few Congress Presidents have striven more earnestly to discharge his heavy responsibilities, growing heavier every year. In every way he is a worthy disciple of a worthy master. In his reply to the tributes Rajen Babu rightly regarded it as the greatest need of the hour "to concentrate on points of agreement rather than emphasise points of difference." That method of approach to our problems, scrupulously followed by Rajen Babu himself, will often lead one to realise that our differences are not, after all, quite so sharp as they appear at first.

FEASANTS' DEMANDS

The resolutions adopted by the Nagpur Provincial Agriculturists' Conference, held at Nagpur on Wednesday, represent the demands of agriculturists all over the country and need to be supported widely. The principal resolutions demand a fifty per cent reduction in land revenue, the cultivation of waste lands, reduction of debts and the establishment of Land Motgage Banks. The demands are modest, considering the heavy losses sustained by agriculturists on account of the unprecedented depression during the last several years. If Government do not provide adequate relief on the lines suggested, the situation may soon get much worse and call for drastic remedies. It is necessary to keep up vigorous agitation in the country for the desired relief, and Congress Committees may well take the lead in organizing the peasants for the purpose.

MOTOR LEVIES

There seems to be much confusion in the levy of taxes or tolls on motor cars in several places in the Presidency. A correspondent informs us that at Mahableshwar a bus could get a permit to use the local roads on payment of Rs. 75 for eight months, from October to June, but that since November last a bus has had to pay a toll of one rupee every time it goes in or out of the Hill Station. This latter levy is certainly a hardship to the bus-owners and its legality is also doubted. Unless Government move in the matter and give due relief to the bus owners, it will be desirable to take the matter to the court as a test case.

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LORD WILLINGDON'S DEPARTURE

Public Holiday

And, would you believe it, the above headlines appear prominently in an Anglo-Indian contemporary!

* * * *

The London "Times", says Reuter, stresses Lord Linlithgow's exceptional equipment for the Viceroyalty.

But there is really no occasion for His Excellency Lord Willingdon to feel offended. "Exceptional equipment" is the unexceptional quality of each and every incoming Viceroy. And it is always stressed too.

* * * *

A British Banker, Sir William Foot Mitchell by name, declares with profound gratification that the Government of India's finances continue to be "most skilfully handled."

The unfortunate people of India are only too well aware of it.

* * * *

A scrutiny of "among those present" justifies the Press report that the public reception given to Rajen Babu at Patna was "thoroughly representative" of Indians.

It was attended even by representatives of the unrepresentative.

* * * *

Rajen Babu felt sure that there was no Indian who did not desire the same measure of freedom to control affairs such as Defence, Foreign Relations, etc., as was enjoyed by other free countries.

We seriously and quite confidently question the sweeping nature of the statement which amounts, further, to discourteously ignoring the "If and But" Brigade.

* * * *

In an impassioned speech George Lansbury is reported to have said that if Christ came back to London (did he ever go there, we wonder?) "I believe he would weep tears of blood over Christendom."

What would he do, if he came, say, to New Delhi? But that's a question which needn't bother good old Lansbury over much.

* * * *

The Picture And Its Background

"A high C.I.D. official was given a warm welcome by the authorities and seated behind the President"—Delhi report of the "All-India Muslim Conference."

* * * *

According to the League of Nations Statistical Bulletin last year was a record one in the history of the world's petroleum industry since the total output—over 16 million tons in excess of 1934 figure—was the highest ever known.

The next year might, we are afraid, prove another record one with the total consumption the highest ever.

But the League wouldn't be there to issue a bulletin the year after the next. Nor would the world probably.

* * * *

In culmination of a week of violent Press attacks students in Rome demonstrated the other day, outside the British Consulate shouting "Down with England."

Sir Eric Drummond, we hope, has duly rushed to Il Duce to implore him to save poor England from the grave menace of getting seriously annoyed.

* * * *

Rev. Father Carlo Ghezzi, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, has been invested by the Italian Consul-General with the Insignia of Commendatore Dell Ordine Della Corona D'Italia.

This is rather curious, since the Reverend Father has not, we believe, been to Abyssinia and he certainly never took part in any of the civilising, Christianising air raids over there.

* * * *

Britain has written to France and Belgium solemnly guaranteeing their security against unprovoked aggression.

The military march of Herr Hitler is, of course, neither provoked nor even an aggression.

Down with Art. IV, Locarno Pact.

* * * *

Hitler's peace programme, according to a French journal, "is capable of putting Europe to fire and blood."

Come to think of it, what else does Europe deserve?

47 Killed And 400 Injured In Tornado In Georgia

Three Trains Derailed In Landslides: Damage Estimated At Million Dollars

NEW YORK, April 3.

At least 47 persons were killed and 400 injured in Tornado and torrential rains in Georgia, Alabama.

A message from Carolina states:

Thirty-three persons were dead in Cordele (Georgia) alone, which was the centre of storm.

Three trains were derailed due to landslides.

The damage is estimated between a million and million-and-half dollars in Southwest Greenboro and North Carolina, where the storm lasted only a few minutes.—Reuter.

Record Production Of Petrol In 1935

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, April 3.

Last year was a record one in the history of the world's petroleum industry says the League of Nations statistical bulletin. The world's total 1935 output of 224,880,000 tons was the highest ever known being 16,488,000 tons more than 1934 which in turn had been a record.

Of the individual producing States, the United States was first, Russia second and Venezuela third. But the most notable increase in production was shown in Iraq, whose 1933 output of 120,000 tons became 1,032,000 tons in 1934 and 3,660,000 tons last year.—Reuter.

GOVT. DEFEATED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON April 2

Government sustained two minor defeats in the House of Lords this evening, in the debate on a bill for unemployment insurance for agricultural labourers.

A clause providing that labourers shall draw their benefits from the Post Office instead of having to go possibly a long distance to the Labour Exchange was proposed by the Conservatives, supported by the Labourites but opposed by Government, and adopted by 33 votes to 9.

Government was again defeated by 18 votes to 13 in connection with the machinery for the payment of benefits.—Reuter.

WEARING OF COLOURS AFTER EASTER

LONDON, April 2.

In connection with the national mourning for the late King it is authoritatively stated that King Edward and Queen Mary would approve of, after Easter, the return to the wearing of colours by the general public.—B.O.W.

"HINDENBURG" PASSES EQUATOR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard "Hindenburg" wirelesses that the Zeppelin crossed the equator at midnight. Aeolus appeared at dinner-time and presented the baptism certificates to the novices permitting them to cross the line but there was no shaving or ducking ceremony. The warm haze and the tropical garb of the passengers heralded the approach of the equator.

Apart from the queer craft around Cape Verde Islands the only sign of outside world was the Hamburg-Amerika liner "Montesarmiento" bound for Hamburg. The "Hindenburg" flew over the liner at tea-time. The sirens exchanged greetings and the passengers shouted "hails".

At 6-18 hours the "Hindenburg" crossed the Fernando Norohna Island.

The Lindbergh baby, for the kidnapping and murder of which Hauptmann pays the extreme penalty, is seen here in the hands of its grandmother and great-grandmother, while Mrs. Charles Lindbergh, its mother, is at its right side. Inset is Col. Charles Lindbergh, the father.

NO STAY OF EXECUTION

Hauptmann Transferred To Cell Next To Death Chamber

TRENTON, April 3.

Colonel Kimberling, the Prison Warden, has announced that the Grand Jury would not request further stay of the execution for Hauptmann whose head has been shaven and who has been given clean clothes in preparation for the execution. Hauptmann has been transferred to the cell next to the death chamber.—Reuter's Special.

OXFORD'S CHANCE

LONDON, April 3.

In the Boat Race, Oxford's chance will be greatly enhanced if they win the toss, in which they have been very unlucky in the previous years. Although not so polished as their rivals, they have immense strength. But Cambridge is stroked by Laurie, the best oar in either boat. He has beautiful rhythm. The only doubt is if he can cover enough water between the strokes and if he is not rather stale. Oxford is expected to go all out in the early stages and endeavour to obtain a good lead to thwart the Light Blue's better finishing powers.—Reuter's Special.

To Ward Off Superstition!

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 3.

The boat race crews are retiring to bed at 10-30 to-night with night-caps. The Oxfords will have a glass of milk and biscuits but Cambridge will have a mysterious concoction which is stated to be a real livener revealed. They had drunk this during their training and expect it will ward off the "unlucky thirteen" superstition.

Mussalman workers from the Punjab weaving woollen blankets on the hand-loom at the Swadeshi Exhibition.

Three Days Of Real "Responsibility"

JINNAH WINS BATTLE OF WITS

Verdict On "Ottawa" Creates Obscure Position

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

With the rejection yesterday, after a three-day debate, of the Ottawa agreement, the main business before the present session of the Assembly may be said to be over. It is not improbable that the actual session may drag on till the end of the coming month to enable the Government to complete official business which is still pending, but comparatively speaking there is nothing of importance left—unless of course the Government is ready with the Tariff Bill or some other important legislation of the kind. One may safely prophesy that the present session will be chiefly remembered in history for its decisive vote on the Ottawa issue. Sir Frank Noyce was guilty of no exaggeration when he reminded the House yesterday that they were about to take the most fateful decision in the life of the present legislature. Questions, resolutions, bills, even the budget cuts and the Finance Bill vote have no practical value, for the ultimate decision rests on the sweet will of the Executive. In the case of the Ottawa agreement, however, the Government's spokesman made it clear at the very outset that the decision of the House would be binding on the Government. So as pointed out by Mr. Jinnah in his speech the legislature enjoyed real responsibility for exactly three days until 5 p.m. yesterday. The vote, therefore, carried both prestige and value as it definitely committed the Government to a particular line of action. If yesterday's vote means, as we have every right to assume, that the Ottawa pact will cease to have effect after six months, it is undoubtedly a great achievement. In fact it may be said to be the biggest triumph of the present legislature.

JINNAH SCENTS DANGER

There is no doubt that this happy consummation is due to the sagacious leadership of Mr. Jinnah. For months past the Government had been engaged in systematic propaganda in justification of the Ottawa pact. In the Assembly itself every effort was made not only to gather the fullest strength for the Government's side but also to ensure the best possible atmosphere for the Government's view-point. It had a regular array of distinguished experts who spared no pains to prepare a case for the Government. Sir Mahomed Zafrullah's clever move also secured him a tactical advantage. His motion was only for a committee. Though he would not admit that the pact was harmful to India and even suggested that it was actually of considerable insurance benefit to Indian trade his main argument was that this matter could be properly studied and sifted only in a committee. Mr. Jinnah was shrewd enough to recognise the lurking danger behind the motion for a committee and decided on a countermove which saved the situation. The Congress party was not prepared for any compromise and demanded outright denunciation. Mr. Jinnah, however, asked for notice of termination to be given immediately and suggested an enquiry forthwith with a view to negotiate suitable trade agreement with the United Kingdom and other countries. He clarified the position so admirably in his speech that though the Commerce Member vainly pleaded that if they waited just five months more, before taking a final decision and in the meantime allowed a committee of the House to examine the question in detail no harm would ensue, the House understood the danger of vacillation or dilatoriness in this matter.

BATTLE OF WITS.

Had it not been for the strong stand taken up by Mr. Jinnah many more of the Independent votes would have gone to the Government. The very fact that the amendment was carried by a bare majority of five shows how critical the lobby position was. A tribute is certainly due to the cool judgment and political shrewdness of Mr. Jinnah that he understood every manoeuvre from the other side and was in a position to counter-act it effectively. It was verily a trial of political fits—of two such leaders as Mr Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Zafrullah. Though it was abundantly clear that Mr. Jinnah proved himself superior in the political game, it is no more than bare justice to concede that the Commerce member has distinctly enhanced his reputation. Apart from the ability with which he presented his case, recognition is due to him for the respect and consideration with which he treated the House and for his insistence on clean methods in the fight which he waged. Yesterday's victory for the Opposition is not really a defeat for him. If he respect the wishes of the House and acts accordingly it can yet be turned into a moral victory for his department.

THE NEXT STEP.

The question is—what is the Government of India going to do? It goes without saying that the Government of India will faithfully honour the Commerce Member's assurance in the Assembly and give notice of termination after the next meeting of the Governor-General's Executive Council. It follows also that the Government of the United Kingdom will have to review the position in the light of this new development. No one, however, seems to have a clear idea yet of all the possible repercussions of the Assembly's decision. With the disappearance of the Ottawa agreement, the Indo-British Trade Agreement also will have to go. It has, however, to be remembered that the duties on cotton piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods and iron and steel from the United Kingdom these being governed by separate enactments, have no connection with the Ottawa agreement and are, therefore, unaffected by the denunciation. The Special Tariff Board's proposals on the Lancashire duties, though the terms of reference of the Board arise from the Mody-Lees Pact which in a way is an offshoot of the Ottawa agreement will come up in due course before the Assembly. As soon as the period of notice for the Ottawa agreement expires, India automatically loses its preferences in the United Kingdom market. But what of the preferences on British goods in this country? The obvious course for the Government is to introduce legislation for raising the duties.

OBSCURE FUTURE.

There is, however, a suggestion that at the Simla session of the Assembly the Government of India may come forward with a proposal that the existing preferences may continue on both sides until a new agreement is negotiated at the Imperial Conference in 1937. As owing to the proximity of provincial elections the Opposition may not be in full strength at the Simla session this attempt to bring up the matter again for review and postpone the effect of denunciation, may really succeed. The fact that Dominions agreements with the United Kingdom concluded at Ottawa do not expire until next year and will come up for fresh negotiation only twelve months later, gives rise to the fear that the United Kingdom may not be inclined to conclude an agreement with India this year but may prefer to take it up along with other Dominions agreements next year. At any rate it may be taken for granted that the Government of India may immediately take in hand the question of entering into a separate pact with the United Kingdom, but it does not seem likely considering the pronounced views expressed by official speakers in the Assembly that they will be prepared to start fresh negotiations for bilateral treaties with other countries. The position is so obscure that it will take some time before a definite idea is available.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Even in moderate quarters the hope is expressed that the warning given in the Council of State on the third reading of the Finance Bill will not go in vain. Even so level headed a man as Mr. Kalikar was constrained to remark that "posterity would hold the present Government responsible for the failure of the Reforms". If only the Government had had the political wisdom to accept the half anna post card, the whole situation would have dramatically changed. Instead of the present imbroglio a new chapter would have opened in the history of the present Assembly and it would have helped to promote better relations between the two sides of the House. No one was more anxious than Mr. Jinnah to avoid anything which may be construed as unfairness to the Government, but even he found that his hands were forced by the unbending attitude of the Finance Member. There is no doubt that Sir James Grigg is well-meaning, but instead of facing big problems like a statesman he prefers to judge them from the standpoint of financial bigotry. Compromise is the very breath of Parliamentary life a fact which Sir James is sometimes apt to overlook.

Peaceful Mohurrum All Over Country

Hindus And Muslims Fraternise In Lahore

LAHORE: April 3.

Muharram passed off peacefully in Lahore. The "Del Dul" procession, which started at midnight, terminated at 8 p.m. after passing through different parts of the city. Large crowds of Muslims accompanied the procession. Though the communal situation is now much improved, special Police arrangements were made.

A significant feature this year was the supply of cold drinks to Muslim processionists by Hindus.—A. P.

AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Moharram passed off peacefully except that two Sunnis were arrested in Chowk for reading the Madhe-Sahaba. It is stated that while the Tazia processions were passing, a number of Sunnis read the Madhe-Sahaba which was resented by the others. The police were informed and rushed to the spot where they took two alleged leaders in custody. It will be recalled that two were arrested last Chehalum for the same reason. The Tazia processions were witnessed by a large gathering.—A P.

Peaceful Celebrations At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Decn.): April 3.

The celebrations in connection with the tenth day of Muharram to-day passed off peacefully both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

A conspicuous feature of the celebration this year was the abstention of Hindus, which is attributed to some hand-written posters broadcast in Hyderabad exhorting Hindus not to participate.

In the course of the evening the Nizam, as is customary with him, drove through the James Street, when the procession was taken out.—A.P.

MARTYRDOM OF HUSSEIN

London Muslims Observe Two-Minutes' Silence

LONDON, April 2.

The Jamiat-ul-Muslim observed the Martyrdom of Imam Hussein at the Kings Hall East London when Sir Abdul Qadir presided over the gathering of more than 150 London Muslims.

Sir Abdul Qadir, speaking in Urdu, explained the significance of the festival to the audience which stood in two minutes' silence in honour of Imam Hussein.

After several speeches and lantern slides connected with the life of Imam Hussein were shown there followed refreshments. It was pointed out that the Jamiat-ul-Muslimin is an independent organisation founded by a Kazi who is its President.

It works mainly for the Eastend Muslims, unconnected with other Muslim organisations.

At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD: April 3.

Muharram passed off peacefully in Ahmedabad, but for an unpleasant incident early this morning.

It appears that some one threw a soda-water bottle from a hotel on the Gandhi Road injuring three Mahomedans. Police, who had made elaborate arrangements, as usual, rushed to the spot. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, who also proceeded to the spot suspended the licence of the hotel and ordered it to be closed.—A.P.

Peaceful Moharrum At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The Muharrum passed off peacefully to-day, which was the last day of the festival. Elaborate police arrangements were made and no untoward incident was reported from any quarter.—United Press.

MUHARRAM IN CITY

Celebrations Come To Close Peacefully

Muharram came to a close yesterday after ten days of mourning.

Cool drinking water and sherbat were distributed free to the poor, and rich too, at every nook and corner of the city during the last ten days. Yesterday, however, was the most solemn day and from early in the morning sherbat was served free to those who wished to quench their thirst.

During the last ten days of the festival sermons were preached every night by learned Maulvis on the tragedy of Kerbala while the ninth night was observed with solemnity in commemoration of the martyrdom.

Taziahs were taken out in procession at Bandra, Kurla and Thana.

COLOMB-BECHAR: April 3.

Amy Mollison landed at 3-45 p.m.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6.)

being experimented by nations who are free to shape their own destinies. India has yet to wrest this freedom from an intensely capitalistic, powerful and clever nation. The talk of Socialism now is to my mind premature. The Lucknow Congress will have to pay serious attention to this problem. Otherwise there is bound to be a division in our own ranks. We should never forget the wholesome maxim "United we stand divided we fall". When we get real power to mould our own future in consonance with our ancient and peculiar culture, there will be time enough to consider the form of the system which will supply the minimum needs of all humans in our Motherland.

Work Ahead.

A great and heavy task lies before the Lucknow Congress. It has to consider all the different ideologies and harness them all for the common purpose. Intensive emphasis on any one of them to the neglect of others will be fatal. Inter-communal unity, constructive programme, Village-uplift, Removal of Untouchability, Organisation of Labour, Council work, all require different types of workers fitted and devoted to their work; but let them understand that their pet programme alone will not be able to take the Nation to its goal. The Working Committee, as now constituted is defective. In it preponderate leaders who have got a bias for or against certain programmes. The result is that autonomous bodies are created to work out different programmes. The A. I. S.A., A.I.V.I.A. and the Parliamentary Board are instances in point. The Working Committee is our Cabinet. The President should choose the colleagues on this body with a view to the harmonious working of all departments of the Congress. He should not allow preponderance to any particular school of thought

Labour franchise should go and Congress membership of 4 annas should entitle everyone to take part in the working of the Congress machinery. I trust Pandit Jawaharlal will give special attention to this.

In him we have got a leader who, whatever his personal inclinations, will be liberal enough to subordinate his inclinations when the good of the Nation requires it. He has been observing things and has not given any definite opinions on the burning points. He is right. I am sure he will calmly consider all the points after getting correct information about the real state of things in all the provinces. The papers are not infallible guides. He should secure reliable information from all over the country through observant, dispassionate and reliable leaders from each province. Then he will be able to judge for himself. The Nation has cast a stupendous burden on him when his heart is heavy with the loss of a dear soul thereby depriving him of comfort and counsel from a noble patriot who had worked hand in hand with him through her whole life. May the Almighty favour him with correct vision and strength enough to guide the Nation in the right path to a glorious success!

A GOLF COURSE RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BRAMSHOT (Hampshire), April 3.

Alfred Padgham, the British Ryder Cup player, won £2,000 sterling in the 'Daily Mail" Golf Tournament. His score was 284 for V72 holes. He had individual rounds of 73, 73, 70, 68. The last round was a course record despite the high cold and a north-east wind. Youthful S. King was second with 287 and Percy Allis and Reg Whitcombe tied third with 288.

CONGRESS SYMPATHY WITH TAXI STRIKE

'F' Ward Committee Condemns Ban On Subhas

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee on Friday night an elaborate programme for the observance of the National Week commencing from 6th instant was decided upon.

The Committee also passed resolutions sympathising with the taxi-drivers on strike, considered their demand reasonable and called on the public to demonstrate its support by refusing to use such taxis as plied in contravention of the collective decision of the taxi-drivers expressed through their Union.

Another resolution condemned the ban on Babu Subhas Chandra Bose as uncalled, unwarranted and unjust.

The following have been elected for the Patna District Congress Committee:—President: Swami Sahajanand Saraswati; Vice-President: Seth Ozair Munimi; Secretary: Babu Ganga Saran Singh.

A. I. MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

Decides To Hold Representative Conference At Lucknow In May

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

An important meeting of the All-India Muslim Unity Board called for the 29th March was held at Delhi, in which besides the representatives of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Central Khilafat Committee and the Muslim Nationalist Party and the Central Muslim Youth League and several members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly were present. The Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan presided. Free and full discussion was held and it was unanimously decided to organise the election campaign so that proper Muslim candidates may be returned at the forthcoming elections.

It was also decided to hold a general conference of the Muslim Unity Board on May 1, at Lucknow, at which all Muslims subscribing to the creed of the Unity Board would be invited.

Cuttack And Puri Line For Reforms Administration

CUTTACK, April 3.

To facilitate the administration of the new province of Orissa, a trunk line was opened yesterday between Cuttack and Puri with a new exchange at the latter place.—United Press.

A Look Round The World

The Wafd Comes To Fore Again

Whither Egypt?—Delicate Relations With Britain—Palestine And Jews

The autonomy, as exercised at present in Egypt, exists only on paper. The English reservations have seen to that. These reservations refer to security of Imperial communications, defence of Egypt against external attack, protection of foreigners and minorities in the country and maintenance of the "status quo" in the Sudan.

The Egyptian attitude, all along has been that so long as British troops are quartered in Cairo and Alexandria, Great Britain is responsible for anything that may happen in the internal affairs of the country.

Things, however, do not end here; for Egypt pursues no passive resistance. She does not refrain from political activity merely to push responsibility in every sphere on to the English. There are active politics and both the Egyptians and the English participate in them.

When the purely democratic and parliamentary constitution of 1923 was introduced, the Wafd was the strongest party in the country. Originally a non-party movement led by Zaghlul Pasha and inspired by a mystical nationalism, it became odious in the eyes of the British Government ever since it demanded independence of the British yoke. As London could not concede the demands formulated by the Wafd, Egypt was in an unstable position for some time. Dictatorship alternated with constitutional regime until 1930. During the short period that Zaglul Pasha came to power, he devoted most of attention to the external ambitions of Egypt, thereby missing the opportunity for proving his country's capacity for self-government on the administrative and the financial side. The English were thus in a position to assert that Egypt was still unfit for self-government and that the weakening of British control would positively result in the precipitation of internal chaos.

Constitution Of 1936

After the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in 1929, King Fuad suspended the constitution of 1923 by a "Coup d'Etat", not without British assistance and formulated the constitution of 1930 which gave all power to the king and the palace party.

The Royal regime grew into such a system of crushing exploitation that eventually the Egyptians themselves turned to the English and begged to be relieved from it.

Nothing could have suited the English better. They were able to say that the policy of non-intervention, of complete political aloofness, as inaugurated by Sir Percy Loraine had failed, that Egypt could not manage without British assistance and that an active policy was therefore imperative. Sir Miles Lampson was appointed High Commissioner. That he would be "active" was clear from the first day. There was even a talk of the resumption of British protectorate.

Things however did not go so far. With Sir Miles' assistance, all that was done was to end Palace rule. Nessim Pasha became the prime minister and it, was thought that he would prepare a return to constitutional Government. The Wafd felt sure that it was about to assume power and though the English press warned against such hopes, there was no doubt that London's attitude towards the Wafd had changed. Zaglul Pasha, the inspiring leader, patriotic, mystic and skilled politician had died. His successor Nahas Pasha, although a man of personal integrity, lacked Zaglul's political qualities. Wafd policy under Nahas Pasha had no concern for the Fellaheen who though not yet organised either in cultural or political sense constitute the majority of the population.

Change In The Wafd

The Wafd, in other words, had become genteel in British eyes; polite folk were seen at its gatherings but not the common rabble which had surged round Zaglul Pasha's Cairo home.

This refinement of the Wafd party brought with it a loss of strength which was further accentuated when the radical wing seceded from it in order to devote itself to cultivating the support of the Fellaheen. Recently, however, the Wafd has again come into prominence.

During the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, the Egyptians have found themselves on the horns of a dilemma. While their sympathies have all along been with Abyssinia due to the cultural and economic ties as well as the common aim of an "independent Africa", they have nevertheless realised that siding with it would be tantamount to unconditional co-operation with England and hence imply Egypt's vassalage to England.

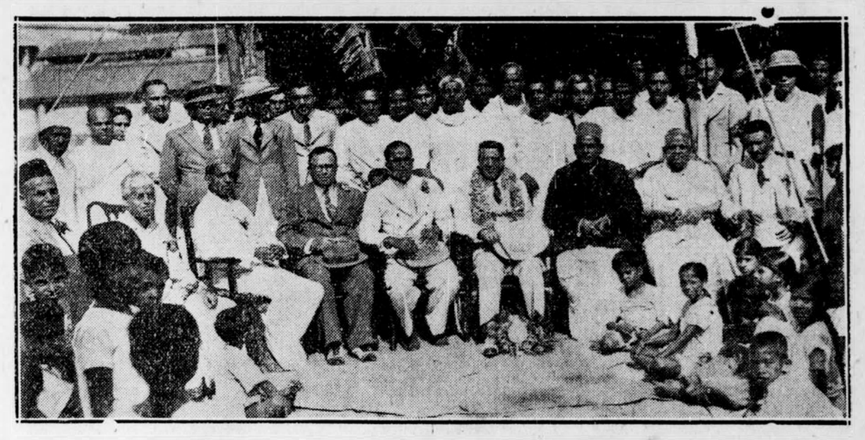
Egyptian politicians have, therefore, been faced from the very beginning with the question whether their demands could best be realised by going with or against England. At first London did not seem inclined to make concessions But when situation became critical in the Mediterranean it was found indispensable to have Egypt's sympathy. Sir Miles Lampson undertook the task of negotiating.

Hoare's Blunder

At first the Egyptian politicians were full of optimism. Even Nahas Pasha declared that the necessity had arisen for co-operation between England and Egypt and that if England desired to test Egypt's good will, the time was ripe enough.

These hopes, however, were destroyed by Sir Samuel Hoare's Guildhall speech which, on the other hand, gave impetus to revolt, police interference, casualties and the consequent ill-feeling between the two countries.

Can England afford to use force against popular feeling in this important strategic centre, to rule more or less by terror? We believe that she can, declares the "Berliner Tageblatt." For the Egyptians there is no other alternative. It is impossible for them to join England's enemy. The interests and sympathies of Egypt are on the Anglo-Abyssinian side. That is the vulnerable point in Egypt's resistance against Britain. The only good card which she can gamble—and she has done so by revolting—is to weaken the moral position of England by making her use a policy of force in autonomous Egypt which Italy is not allowed to apply to independent Abyssinia.



Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, laid the foundation-stone of the new building of the S. I. Co-operative Consumer's Society, Ltd., at Matunga, on Sunday. Photo shows the group with Mr. Punjabi in centre (garlanded).

PALESTINE

JERUSALEM (By Air Mail.)

The question of Palestine presents a problem of vital interest to all the Islamic communities of the world as it would decide the future position of the Arabs in that country.

The recent moves with regard to a Legislative Council including both the Jews and the Arabs have been turned down by the Israelites under the excuse, that it is, politically, an inopportune time to establish even a restricted form of self-government, based on the outlines proposed by the High Commissioner Sir Arthur Wauchope. Their real object lies in the expectation of a greater influx of the Jewish population in Palestine and therefore their disinterestedness for permanently establishing their constitutional position on the basis of a static Jewish population in that country.

According to the proposed plans the council provides for membership of twenty-eight of whom fourteen would be Arabs, five of them being nominated. From among the rest, eight would be Jews, five, nominated British Officials and one, nominated British civilian representing commercial interests.

The Arabs who for more than fifteen years proclaimed themselves to be against the mandatory system admitting the permanent settlement of the Jews with constitutional rights and privileges have been faced with the alternative of either accepting the terms proposed and thus indirectly agreeing to the mandate or refusing them, thereby probably losing an opportunity of controlling, atleast, to some extent, the affairs of the state through their elected representatives.

The Jews on the other hand, have refused the proposals at the very outset declaring through their leader Dr. Weizmann that "Palestine is the concern of the whole of the Jewish people and not only of the Jewish population actually present in the country." They further assert that "to entrust legislative power, in whatever measure, to those openly rejecting and defying the mandate and the establishment of the Jewish National Home, must undermine the mandatory regime.

The matters thus seem to have arrived at a deadlock and it is probable that the dispute may considerably develop during the first half of the present year.

In some political circles it is however believed that the Jewish present refusal is only a matter of tactics that they have adopted for beguiling the Arab community to accept the proposed council.

Were the Jews to accept these terms immediately, the Arabs would be bound to repudiate them thinking that they were probably injurious to their interests.

On the other hand, the Jews may, by way of bargaining, obtain atleast an equal footing with the Arabs as regards their membership in the future legislative council.

At least, this is the ambition of many of the Jewish leaders.

Some of the Arab political leaders and newspapers seem to have already smelt the rat and while many of them have shown considerable hesitation in accepting the proposals, others have showered onslaught on this tricky attitude.

"Al Islamia" which is the main organ of the Extremist party, enunciates seven disadvantages which the council would bring to the Arab community.

It declares that the council is a ruse to lure Arabs into co-operation with the Jews; that it would influence them to acquiesce in Britain's constitutional policy, which they oppose; that it would introduce a bone of contention among the Arab parties; that it would establish Jewish new-comers as citizens giving them suffrage rights; that it would assure a government majority from the 16 nominated members over the 12 elected members; that the question of mandate and Jewish immigration would not be open to legislation; and finally the council would be so restricted as to be no better than a municipal council.

"Al Diffa" declares that the council is intended to paralyse the political struggle for complete independence and provides a cloak of legality for all government inequities.

"Al Balagh" the Wafdist paper considers the acceptance to be tantamount to an endorsement of the mandate and the Belfour declaration and vehemently urges its rejection.

What the eventual outcome of these discussions and disputes may be cannot yet be foretold.

One thing, however, is certain. If Jews manoeuvre to get the constitutional power in their hands they would, guide the entire destinies of Palestine due to their financial and intellectual superiority and may in due course of time reduce the entire Arab community to an unenviable position.

It remains with the Muslim community to be foresighted and to safeguard its interests.

INDIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Case Of Mr. S. C. Bose

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The other day, I received a letter from the British Consul in Vienna which runs thus:

12th March 1936.

Sir,—I have to-day received instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to communicate to you a warning that the Government of India have seen in the Press statements that you propose to return to India this month and the Government of India desire to make it clear to you that, should you do so you cannot expect to remain at liberty.—I am, etc.,

J.W. TAYLOR, His Majesty's Consul.

I was arrested on January 2, 1932, in India and detained in prison till February 22, 1933, without any trial. Though I repeatedly asked for it. I was never informed of the charge or complaint which the Government of India had against me. When I fell seriously ill and several medical boards, appointed by the Government to examine me, recommended that I should be either released or allowed to proceed to Europe for treatment, the Government of India permitted me to sail for Europe and withdrew the order of detention. I have been in Europe virtually for the last three years. Only once have I been to India during this period—namely, in December, 1934, when I went to see my dying father and stayed there for six weeks. During my brief stay in India I was made a prisoner in my house.

I now want to go home and I am served with this official threat. My last imprisonment was bad enough, legally and ethically. But the proposed imprisonment, in the event of my returning to India now, beats all records. May I ask if this is how British law is going to be administered in India and if this is a foretaste of the expanded liberty which the new Constitution will usher in?—Yours etc.,

SUBHAS C. BOSE (President Bengal Congress Committee).

Kurhaus Hochland, Badgastein, Austria: March 17.

SILVER JUBILEE MARKET OPENED

First Work Of Its Kind In Dhar

(From A Correspondent.)

DHAR, April 1.

The opening ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Market at Dhar took place on the 30th March at the hands of Lt.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, Political Agent in Malwa.

In requesting Colonel Fraser to declare it open, Dewan Bahadur K. G. Nadkar, Dewan and President, Council of Administration, gave a description of the market and its uses as follows:—

The main structure of the market consisted of a building with a 50 feet square ground floor and the Central Tower at the top of which a beautiful illuminated four-faced hour chiming clock had been installed at a height of 60 feet. Whatever might be the advantages of the clock—and there would be many—it would prove a serious handicap to persons with irregular habits as they could no more plead the convenient excuse of ignorance of correct time. The main building of the market would accommodate on the ground floor a godown at one corner and verandah 12-1/2 feet wide on all sides giving access to 7 shops, each shop having a basement store. A small office was also provided from which access is given to the Central stair well.

S. M. Hussain Leaves For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 2.

Lt. S. M. Hussain, member of the Indian Cricket Team left for Bombay this evening to join the Indian Team sailing on April 4. The station platform was thickly crowded by crickters and officials who came there to bid him farewell.

Assembly President For England

NEW DELHI: April 3.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, President, Legislative Assembly, will proceed to England immediately after the conclusion of the Assembly session.

He will return to Simla about the middle of August to be in time for the Autumn Session of the Assembly, which is likely to begin at the end of August.—A.P.

SEQUEL TO FACTION FIGHT

Police Party Attacked In Benares

BENARES, April 3.

A police party consisting of 22 including 5 armed policemen, was attacked here early this morning by a large crowd of Muslims with lathis, bricks and stones at an Imambara (a place were funeral meetings are held) in Madanpura Muhalla. Police were posted at the Imambara to maintain peace between two parties of Muslims having differences in connection with the ownership of the Imambara.

All policemen received minor injuries and were attended to by the civil surgeon. Three of them were detained in the hospital The police kept patience all along, not using force in the face of provocation.

It is alleged that a section of Muhammadans being frustrated in their attempt to enter the Imambara became excited and attacked the police. Situation is now under control and all is quiet.—A. P.

London, April 3.—The death has occurred of W. C. W. Miller.—Reuter's Special.

TEMPLE ENTRY CAMPAIGN

Ban On Processions And Jathas, But Meetings May Be Held

TRIVANDRUM, April 3

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police, Travancore, has directed the police to allow holding of meetings in the State in connection with temple entry campaign, commencing on the 5th April, under the auspices of Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, but not holding of processions or jathas. It will be recalled that some months ago the District Magistrate of Quilon similarly prohibited a labour jatha from marching to Trivandrum from Allepey to lay their grievances before His Highness the Maharaja, the object of the order being to safeguard against breaches of peace likely from the jatha marching through the country. The plan of the Kerala Harijans Sevak Sangh was to organise a District Jatha in the 13 districts of Kerala, including Travancore, to march through each district and carry out the agitation for temple entry.—A.P.

No Special Session Of Burma Council

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The "United Press" learns from a reliable source that His Excellency the Governor is unable to accede to the request made by the Hlaing-Myat-Paw party, the Peoples' party and Sir J. A. Maung Gyi's party to summon a special session of the Legislative Council in May for the purpose of introducing such legislation as may be required to meet the present grave situation in the country arising out of the University Students' strike when the Government is appointing a committee to examine and advise what alterations or amendments, if any, are necessary or desirable in the situation or details of the Act.—United Press.

ACTING C. P. GOVERNOR

Raghavendra Rao Will Officiate In Sir H. Gowan's Absence

NEW DELHI: April 3.

The Secretary of State for India-in-Council has granted leave to H.E. Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces for a period not exceeding four months with effect from 16th May, 1936.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao to act as Governor of the Central Provinces during H.E. Sir Hyde Gowan's absence.

(Mr. Rao has been a member of the Executive Council of the C P. for several years. He entered the C.P. Legislative Council as a Swarajist Member in 1924, but resigned the Party on accepting ministership).

FOR COLONISING ANDAMANS

RANGOON, April 3.

With a view to examine the progress made to colonize the Andamans and to explore the possibilities of further colonization, it is understood, Lt. Col. J. Findlay, Inspector General of Prisons, leaves for Andamans by sea plane on Friday next.—United Press.

National Week
Concession Sales
at
Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi
And
Khadi Printing Dyeing Works,
Girgaum Back Road.
From 4th to 13th April 1936
6 1/4 % on Cotton varieties.
12 1/2 % on Silks and woollens.
A reduction of 25 to 50 %
is also effected on certain odd lots.
Make your purchases only from Certified Bhandars.
The following are the only certified Bhandars in the City of Bombay.
1 A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road.
2 Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Girgaum Back Road.
3 Maharastra Charkha Sangh Khadi Bhandar, Dadar.

COUPON
To DIAMELIN RESEARCH LABORATORY
P.O. BOX 773, Bombay
I have had Diabetes for.....years and would like to read how Diamelin can benefit me.
Please send me your free booklet.
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TOWN
Bc.B
POST THIS NOW!
and get free booklet containing important news for all
DIABETIC VICTIMS
No more dieting, fasting or injections
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P. O. Box 21, Delhi
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P. O. Box 116, Karachi
P. O. Box 773, Bombay
P. O. Box 1296, Madras
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THE PRODUCERS WHO INTRODUCED TALKING PICTURES NOW BRING THE MIGHTY VOICE OF SHAKESPEARE TO THE SCREEN!
Warner Bros. present
MAX REINHARDT'S
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VICTOR JORY
Directed by Max Reinhardt & Wm. Dieterle
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
All seats, except As. 4 seats, can be booked in advance.
'Phone 21200.
Telephone booking is not accepted for As. 9 seats.
A B.E.S.T. Bus will leave the Royal Opera House for Colaba after the last show.

Review Of Bombay Racing Season

Popularity Of Sport Suffers Greatly

Lack Of Adequate Supervision Responsible For Decline In Interest

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The Bombay Racing Season which ended last Tuesday dragged on till the end of March when the weather had become too warm to race in comfort. It is customary to enlarge upon the doings of the performers who cut deep into the pockets of the patrons of the sport, but I propose to turn the searchlight from quite a different angle.

The object of racing is to foster horse breeding and provide clean sport for the edification of those who cherish the belief that it is the "Sport of Kings." Nobody will dispute the statement that racing in Western India is run for the benefit of the Royal Western India Turf Club. Otherwise how else could you account for the great length of the programmes provided every week.

A card of ten events in a trying climate like Bombay's is an ordeal which racegoers have to endure just to provide funds for the club. It is a direct incentive to more gambling on the totalizators and nothing else.

Restore Fractions Of 8 Annas

"If it is argued that the fields are large making it necessary to divide races, then why is it, that additional events are framed after the entries have already closed. To increase the revenue of the Club many innovations are in force. The Daily Double and Treble Pools have been added to the attractions at present in vogue. These already include the Double and Treble betting on every race. It is time the club restored the fractions of eight annas that were formerly paid to backers and which it appropriates in addition to the 12 1|2 per cent on all dividends.

Reference has already been made to the lack of adequate supervision by those in authority.

Sir Victor Sassoon who is second on the list of wining owners.

The Stipendiary Stewards are well paid to do their jobs, but at present their office seems a sinecure. The R.W.I.T.C. have not since the time of Mr. Smallman, possessed a Stipendiary who has inspired much confidence. Season before last Capt. Roark, the Polo Player was given the post in preference to many applicants with better qualifications. The experiment proved a failure, as it is understood Capt. Roark was not in love with the job. In Poona last season Mr. Kenny, an Australian official was appointed.

He was reputed to be a man of experience and a strict disciplinarian but since his arrival he has not set Mahaluxmi ablaze. In fact inconsistent running which has been a chronic feature of our racing has become worse than ever this season. This perhaps explains why the public fought shy of supporting the last few meetings.

Chronic Irregular Running

Anybody with an elementary knowledge of racing could see that clean sport was almost non-existent. This may seem a strong indictment, but there are facts to support the statement. Scores of cases of irregular running were overlooked during the season, leaving sportsmen with an uncomfortable feeling that all is not well with the game. Stern action was often called for but the authorities failed to discharge their duties.

Public Pay The Piper

It would be well to remind the Stewards that the public pay the piper and they will call the tune. As custodians of a sport which enjoys the patronage of the high and mighty and the humble man-in-the-street, it is their duty to see that their patrons get a fair deal. The racing public expect this and will not be satisfied until they get it. Unless errant members of the professional element are firmly made to understand that public patronage depends on fair racing, the sport will lose favour. The goose that lays the golden eggs will be forced to take contraceptives. Before this unpleasant period is reached, let the powers that be take fair warning!

Puerile Effort

A very puerile and fruitless effort has been made by our morning contemporary's racing correspondent in favour of the handicapper throughout the season. He attempts glibly in a mirth provoking passage to defend the official thus: "the handicapper as usual has not escaped criticism from a certain section". While it may be very chivalrous on the part of "Hotspur" to don his spurs and blow hot steam in defence of his protege. Yet this knight-errant has only made a laughing stock of himself and Don Quixote like has flourished his "air nothings" which touch everything else but the spot that matters.

I have given irrefutable facts and figures in my articles and have challenged the Stewards and the handicapper himself to dispute them. Not one line against my figures has appeared in print anywhere. When "Hotspur" thought he had a very good case in defence of the handicapper and the owner of Clicquot, he rushed forth and tried his utmost to prove that the classification was correct. He even went out of his way to tell the public in what quarter of the stable this much-neglected animal was stalled. However regarding my articles on the handicapping in which I have pointed out instances after instances he has not a line to offer, and all he expects a worshipping public to do is to bow in adoration to the Sphinx—like silence of his wonderful genius. This indeed is egotism personified. As regards his senseless contention that the criticism appeared from "a certain section", all I can say is that except for a couple of owners and trainers "Hotspur" would be unable to find any adherents for his cherished notion.

Far from this being any particular section, the great majority of owners and trainers are thoroughly disgusted with the handicapping this season, and it is on that account that no similar certificate of merit as was awarded to Sir Kenneth Gibson last year in "Hotspur's" own paper, is forthcoming this year. May the handicapper enjoy peace of mind on his ocean journey and forget the lame defence of his knight-errant, "Hotspur"!

Roy Higgins who saddled 22 winners, had a highly successful season.

W. Cook who rode 22 winners in Bombay.

Maharaja of Rajpipla who has won Rs. 44,050 in Stakes.

The following are the statistics:—

SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS	NO OF WINS.
W. Cook	22
J. Brace	22
T. Burn	17
C. Selby	16
J. Munro	14
N. Whiteside	13
E. Britt	12
L. Davison	12
K. Blyth	12
W. Sibbritt	10
A. Graham	10
E. Simmons	7
L. Whittle	5
R. Wilson	5
Mendoza	5
G. Hutchins	5
G. Vatard	4
B. Carslake	4
J. O'Neale	4
F. Northmore	4
S. Black	4
C. Hoyt	4
E. Forsyth	3
W. Scanlan	2
W. Little	2
H. Spackman	1
A. V. Bowley	1
J. Harding	1
Khalil	1
H. McQuade	1

RIDING BOYS	NO OF WINS
Karim Sheriff	1
Kassim Hassan	1

WINNING TRAINERS	NO. OF WINS.
R. Higgins	22
E. S. Godfrey	21
V. Powar	17
C. Jennings	12
Mahmood Talib	9
J. Malone	8
Mahomedali	8
C. H. Northmore	8
L. Hewitt	7
J. Robinson	7
K. H. Irani	6
M. Ryan	6
G. Essajee (deceased)	5
H. Tohalla	5
S. K. Pillay	5
Syed Mustapha	5
Syed Saleh	5
Syed Fatah	5
R. Bence	4
A. Higgins	4
D. M. Mistry	4
Fahad Rummah	3
Mahomed Jamoor	3
Kisha Bapu	3
A. M. Khairaz	3
O. Randall	3
Yussuf bin Essa	3
A. Hoyt	3
F. J. Reynolds	3
Capt. M. D'Arcy	3
S. M. Khemara	3
Khodayar Rustom	2
D. D. Ghista	2
M. Nusserwanjee	1
Ahmed Abbas	1
R. B. Freer	1
Major J. K. Irani	1
M. C. Patel	1
H. M. Mahomed	1

LEADING OWNERS	AMOUNT WON. Rs.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur (1 Cup value Rs. 1,000)	76,800
Mr. Eve	72,900
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir (2 Cups value Rs. 1,000 each)	69,000
Messrs. A. and A. J. Hoyt	60,700
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir (2 Cups of Rs. 3,000 and £ 50 each)	58,950
Mr. Gem	54,300
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	44,050
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk	35,300
Mr. P. B. Avasia	32,700
Maharaj Madan Singh	32,500
Mr G McElligot (Cup value Rs. 2,500)	32,500
Mr. Diamond	27,100
Mr. Kelso	26,100
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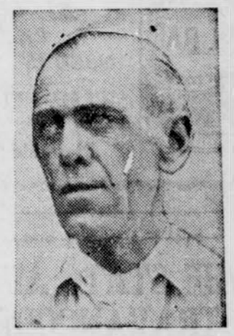

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Bon Voyage"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday the s.s. "Viceroy of India" will sail for England with some precious human cargo—the Indian Cricket Team. As I write these few lines wishing it Bon Voyage and the best of luck, I see before me the tall athletic figure of Naidu, the well-dressed Wazir the non-chalant and boyish face of Amarnath and the burly Nissar to mention only a few of the more distinguished of the team. Say the fastidious critic what he may, it cannot be gainsaid that the team is representative of the best available material in the various departments of the game. In Nissar and Amarsingh, we have bowlers who may be easily classed with some of England's best bowlers. In the department of batting we have men who may safely be relied upon for hitting up some big scores and not a few record-partnerships.

Over thirty fixtures (the Tests included) have been arranged. Knowing the glorious uncertainties of the game, we may lose where we ought to win and conversely win where we ought to lose. But whatever may be the fortunes of the game, India will watch the performances of the team with such a great degree of enthusiasm as she never did evince before and hope that her sons in England will not lower her colours in the domain of sports. Though our cricket in the past has not been exceptionally brilliant, the standard which some of our crickers has reached, judging by their most recent performances, is such as to arouse in the hearts of their countrymen the most sanguine expectations, and I cannot resist the temptation of venturing a forecast, or shall I say a prophecy, that whatever may be doings of the team as a whole, there are (at the most modest computation) three outstanding figures who will by their skilful wielding of the willow catch the eye of the English crowd—Naidu, Amarnath and Merchant. Naidu is almost becoming a legendary figure, the hero of many battles. About Amarnath and Merchant, it is difficult to write without the aid of superlatives. If Merchant has the soundness of a Phil Mead, Amarnath combines in himself the quickfootedness of a Bradman with the artistry of a Headley. Very big things are expected of this trio. That they may succeed and thereby enhance their Country's reputation is the sincerest wish of the thousands of their countrymen in India. It was Jardine who said that a time would come when we would beat them. Will that prophecy be fulfilled? I fondly ask.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYA R. CHONKAR.
Bombay, April 2.

Dr. Ambedkar's Strictures On Hinduism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The criticism of the present-day Hindu religion by Dr. Ambedker has excited the ire of certain champions of the Hindu orthodoxy; and even a paper like the "Kesari" which professes to espouse the cause of the depressed classes, has not very pleasant things to say about Dr. Ambedker for calling the present-day Hinduism a degrading religion and a contagious disease. In the first place it is a broad and undeniable fact that one-sixth of the population of India has been relegated to a position of utmost degradation by the present-day Hinduism. Few people are aware now the inhuman system of having depressed classes in India has been bringing disgrace to our country in the eyes of foreigners. In the countries adjoining India, like Ceylon and the Strait-Settlements, where, on account of certain exigencies, a system of sanitation has to be suddenly introduced and a large number of conservancy labourers are required, an indent is sent to India and a large contingent of these unfortunate people from the depressed classes is drafted to these places to work as scavengers and sweepers. Is it, then, a wonder if the foreigners think of India as a "Land of Scavengers and Sweepers"? Would any country in the world disgrace itself by sending its children to work as scavengers in foreign countries, unless it possessed a social system which degraded permanently a portion of its population to the position of sweepers and scavengers?

It was only the other day that we read in the papers that a learned Shastry, a champion of the present-day Hindu religion, is going to enhance the glory of Sanatandharma by slaughtering a few innocent goats in the name of religion, in one of the Southern Mahratta States, and thus propitiate the Gods.

Now if all this is not degradation, what else could it be?

About Dr. Ambedker calling modern Hinduism a contagious disease, unfortunately, it is too true that some of the pernicious practices of the present-day Hinduism are being copied not only by the reformed sects of Hinduism but also by other religions like Islam and Christianity, especially the caste-system. The great gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh started Sikhism to do away with caste-system and other social inequalities and superstitions in Hinduism. But till lately the Sikhs also were imitating the Sanatandharmis by treating some of their brother Sikhs like Mazbis and Ramdasias as untouchables. Luckily, they soon realised their mistake and severed their connections with the Sanatanists in time and purged their reformed religion of all the silly ideas borrowed from the present-day Hindu religion and thus saved their Panth. All right-thinking persons know that these pernicious customs are bad, but like contagious diseases they are affected by them.

In the first place, the bold and outspoken criticism by Dr. Ambedker is not the first of its kind raised by the reformers against the abuses in the name of religion in India. In this respect, history is repeating itself. It has been going on from the time of the Bhagavadgita to the present-day. When the tenets of true religion had been forgotten and abuses had crept up, great reformers had stepped in and asked the people to follow the true principles of religions, in a language not much milder than that used by Dr. Ambedker. Lord Krishna in Bhagavadgita, (which the learned Parsi savant, Dr. Dhalla referred to in his recent lecture, as the 'most sublime work handed down to humanity') tells Arjun "Triguna vishaya vedah nistraiguno bhava Arjun—etc—etc—," asking him to discard the popular and wrong interpretations of the Vedas especially the ritualistic side. Similar was the criticism of Lord Buddha, whom the great Shankeracharya called "Yoginam Chakravarty"— the Emperor among Yogis, levelled against the perverted ideas of religion that had become prevalent in those days. Guru Nanak was equally unsparing and bitter in criticising the people who twisted the meaning of Vedas and the old philosophic books in their own ways and thus degraded the religion. He said "Bed padhat Brahma Mare Charo Bed Kahani," thus hinting that the four Vedas had been reduced to the position of fables and fairy-tales, by ignorant people. In modern times reformers like Swami Dayanand Saraswati had the courage to criticise the present-day Hinduism in very strong and bitter language. For this he had to bear good many hardships, both physical and mental, and ultimately had to pay for his courage or convictions with his life. He died by poison administered to him by his adversaries. But in the long run, he, like other reformers is hailed as a great man. Dr. Ambedker is blamed and severely criticised for his boldness in giving out facts freely, and is misrepresented in many quarters. Few of his hasty critics are aware of the fact that he has made a deep study of Indian Philosophy and of different religions, which they would have known if they had cared to come into closer contact with him. Nowhere has the learn-Doctor said one word against the high philosophy and the noble ideas in true true Hindu religion as preached in the Upanishads, Vedas and Bhagavadgita. I remember his saying with pride once (I think at Mahad, some years ago) that Saint Dnyareshwar's the great work Amritanubhav, the greatest book on Indian philosophy in Marathi, (which, I am sure, few of the Doctor's critics have read), was regularly and reverently read by his father, an old military pensioner. All his criticisms are levelled against the corrupt practices of the present-day Hinduism. Why should he be blamed for asking the depressed classes to forsake such a religion which has brought degradation on them? I hope the bold and learned doctor will take the lead not only of the depressed classes but of the whole Hindu community and purge the present-day Hindu religion of its corruption and help to bring it to its old pristine purity. There are many Hindus who would welcome this move on his part. His bold and outspoken speech has stirred the Hindu society to the very foundation. In any case, Dr. Ambedker may have many unpleasant things said about him, as has happened in the case of any bold reformer. But, I am sure, a time will come when the Doctor will be proclaimed not as a traducer, but a real reformer of the Hindu religion.—Yours etc.

"V.M.K."

A Newspaper For Karwar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of urgent necessity that Karwar—the headquarters of the North Kanara District—should have a well conducted newspaper of its own. It is a pity that all these days there should have been no other paper at Karwar than the present "Vichari", which cannot strictly be called a public organ. It has only one-sided policy and there is no scope for the opposite party to voice its views through that organ. It falls far short of the requirements of the intelligent public of Karwar. At Kumta there is the "Kanara News", which is doing good work for the North Kanarites. But that is no reason why Karwar—the headquarters of the District—should lag behind and point out to "Vichari" as its only organ. Karwar is a progressive town in the North Kanara District and many of the Karwaris are noted journalists. For want of a well conducted paper at Karwar I find that the hospitality of the columns of the "Chronicle" has to be sought for the ventilation of the Kanara grievances. But these columns can only admit of a limited room for district grievances. Besides a local newspaper concentrating and hammering on the same problems day in and day out is a mighty power in itself. Will the people of Karwar come forward with a powerful organ?—Yours etc.,

"A KARWARI"

Infirmary For Incurables

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the "Chronicle" dated 17th March, it is said that Bombay is now thinking of having an Infirmary for Incurables. It is a happy augury indeed for the suffering humanity. A few months back, it was expressed in the same paper that to maintain such persons in Bombay would take about Rs. 1/3/0 per head per day. Would it not then be advisable to select some side place, where they could be kept in a larger number for the same available amount?

My experience after running such an institution (Home for Invalids and Incurables) at Ujjain, for about seven years is that they 4-ld be kept in a larger number could be kept best at As. 8 per head per day at the most. My present expenses come to As. 3 to 4 per head per day, (in the available funds). If the funds be forth coming, the building here could be extended to accommodate about 125 persons, while the present capacity is of 45 beds. When the officials mean, they can do anything even at Bombay. However, their idea is a clear indication as to how the Jubilee Fund is to be utilised. So, it is for the Mofussil and the States to see how to utilise their fund.

It will not be practicable to start such Homes at each and every place. They would do well to direct their quota to the institutions already in existence (though rare), and serving the cause so much at heart to the late His Majesty. "Apang Sewashram" is such an institution at Ujjain. Will they consider it when they allot grants?—Yours etc.,

'SERVICE."

Ujjain.

A Request To The B.E.S.T.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B.E.S.T. has recently announced that the shareholders will get a profit of 12 per cent while the employees will get some bonus. This clearly proves that the affairs of the Company are in a thriving condition. But the question of questions is whether the public are to be benefited in any way. Unless this is done, we cannot drive any satisfaction from the fact that the Company is making a huge profit. Some time back Mr. B. F. Bharucha had contributed a letter to your columns pointing out the directions in which the Company could render greater service to the people at large. Perhaps the directors of the Company have thought it fit to ignore that letter altogether. Only recently a slight concession in the rates for the consumption of electricity has been announced. But this is not enough. The public have appreciated the extension of two pice service in certain areas, but the concession should be extended to all parts of the city so that all may be benefited. We also demand that in the case of direct trams the fare should not exceed one anna and if this is done, it will be a great relief to the poor people. Similarly there ought to be a concession in rates in respect of students both of school and colleges. Bus rates should also be revised. I appeal to the Company to give only 9 per cent profit to the shareholders and to utilise the remaining 3 per cent towards giving relief to the travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.
Bombay, Mar. 30.

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Our Moscow Letter

Japan Out To Break Boundary Treaties?

MANCHUKUO FRONTIER IMBROGLIO

Kremlin Rulers Determined To Keep Power Dry

(By: ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)
MOSCOW (By Mail)

No improvement is to be marked in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan during the past few weeks. On the contrary, the decision of the Soviet Government to close its general consulate at Mukden the capital city of Manchuria, is an indication of the serious crisis through which the Soviet-Jap relations are passing.

Discussion between Moscow and Tokio is still going on as to the line of demarcation between the territories of Manchukuo and Soviet Russia. Tokio holds Mocow responsible for the infringement of the Manchukuan frontiers and claims that it is the Red Army Militarists who have tersspassed on the territory of Manchukuo and that the Japanese and Manchurian soldiers put up a fight only as a mean of self-defense. In reality, there are numerous instances when Manchurian—Japanese troops tresspassed on Soviet and Mongolian territory but were driven back by the "Red Army" men and the Mongolians.

NEW JAPANESE VERSION

Now, when the fact that Japanese-Manchurian troops have attacked and engaged in severe battles with Red Army men on Soviet territory cannot be disputed, the Japanese have come forward with a new version: "There are no, or very doubtful lines of demarcation between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union". The leading Soviet newspaper, "Izvestia", publishes a leading article wherein it is stated that there had never been dispute between the Soviet Union and Manchuria prior to its occupation by Japan about the frontiers, which were definitly fixed by the Peking and Mukden Treaties between the U. S. S. R. and Japan, and to which are attached maps showing the lines of demarcation betweeen these two countries".

"Izvestia" further goes on to state that: The Japanese militarists during the course of the past few years are trying to undermine all that helps to establish normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan, as otherwise it would be difficult for them to demand more and more State appropriations for her armaments, as well as to bring the Government of Japan into the hands of militarist and Fascist dictatorship.

"It was for the same reason," continues the newspaper, "that the military circles of Japan met with hostility the fact of the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, because the latter created a very favourable impression on world public opinion and helped to reconciliate the strained relations between the U. S. S. R. and Japan".

IZVESTIA BLAMES JAPAN

In conclusion, the newspeper complains that Japan and Manchuria not only disregard the clauses of the Mukden and Peaking Treaties concerning frontiers and regulating frontier disputes by arbitration and peaceful means; but they are also ignoring other clauses of these treaties, particularly those clauses which bind both parties not to allow hostile elements and parties in their territory to carry on activities directed against the other signatory States. The "Izvestia" blames the Japano-Manchukuan Government for supporting "White-Guard and other anti-Soviet elements and giving moral and material aid to them in their anti-Soviet activities.

If Manchurian and Japanese military circles continue their present policy of attempting to worsen relations with Soviet Russia instead of reconciling and improving these relations, it would be no cause of wonder should the Soviet Government decide to annul the Peking and Mukden Treaties with Manchuria, and thus break the last string connecting these two neighbours.

ELECTION TACTICS.

The latest news from Japan indicates a slight change in the attitude of Tokio political circles, which are now beginning to favour the signing of a non-agression pact with the Soviet Union, and also to wonder why Mr. Litvinoff, who visits European countries so often does not visit Tokio. Generally speaking, such behaviour and the sudden change in the conduct of the Tokio politicians is only a pre-election manoeuvre otherwise they would have illustrated their "wishes, desires and surprise"by facts. To every student of politics it is clear that the distance between Moscow and Tokio is not too far to be traversed by Mr. Litvinoff and his colleagues. If the Japanese would stretch out one hand of sincere friendship to the Russians, the Russians would meet them with both arms outstretched, for that is the policy of the rulers in the Kremlin to day.

KREMLIN RULERS KEEP BUSY

During the course of the past six months the Kremlin palaces have been lively with Congress reception and banquets as they have never been before since the beginning of the Revolution. M. Stalin and his colleagues in the Polit-Bureau have had hardly any time in which to sit idle. They have been meeting, greeting and rewarding delegations from the national minorities of Russia, shaking hands with them, entertaining them, reviewing their activities, listening to their successes in the past years, as well as encouraging them for their productive activities for the future.

The All-Russian Collective Farmers held their session in the Kremlin Halls. They were followed by the skilled workers incharge of the agricultural machinery on the fields. The Uzbek, Tadjik and Turkomen cotton-growers came to Moscow ,were received by Stalin and generously rewarded by him. They were shown the textile mills, where, their produce is worked up into cloth, and here they fraternize with the workers. Mongolian, Kirghiz, Caucasian, Georgian, White Russian, Ukrainian and Armenian delegations followed one after another in the Kremlin receptions where they received high awards and emerged enthusiastic. At present 1,447 of the best breeders of livestock, shepherds and swineherds are holding their session in the Kremlin palaces and telling of their successes to the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

KEEPING POWDER DRY.

These frequent receptions of workers in the Kremlin, and not of foreign ambassadors in full dress and top hats, have great political economic and human significance. The Soviet leaders and Kremlin rulers are reviewing their "forces" to be in readiness for both a war or a peace era. No one knows which area is to follow, but the people must be ready with their powder dry for either of these eras. This is the real aim behind the Kremlin receptions.

ARTIFICIAL HEART

A young Russian assistant in the Experimental Institute of Labour Hygine and Professional Diseases in Leningrad has invented a new device very simple in construction. This device is made of metal and is motivated by a small electric motor and pulsates rhythmically. The other day an experiment was performed at the Institute on a cat lying senseless on a surgeon's table. The surgeon exposed the heart of the cat, which had been chloroformed, disconnected all the vessels and arteries from the heart and connected it with the device. The blood circulation continued under to action of the new "Artificial Heart" device, while the heart itself remained inactive. After the experiment the arteries and vessels were again connected to the heart and the blood circulation continued as before.

According to scientists at the Institute the new device will help greatly in studying the effects of industrial poisons on the blood system of a living body which is isolated from the heart.

KIEV LIBRARY HAS ARISTOTLE TRANSLATION.

The library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, in Kiev, possesses one of the only two known copies of Aristotle's essay "On Animals" in a Latin translation made in Venice in 1476. According to the inscription on the title page it was given to Yan Ljubransky, Archbishop of Posen, in 1504 by the Venetian doctor and philosopher, Nicalaus Iudecus.

The volume is beautifully printed in fine parchment in engraved leather binding. The frontspiece is ornamented with a border decoration in early Rennaissance style, while the text is illustrated with drawings of people, plants and animals. This beautiful work of art is further enriched with a fine wood cover encased in engraved leather.

SIX MONTHS FOR OBJECTIONABLE BOOK

FARIDPUR, March 31.

Babu P. C. Majumdar, Special Magistrate, Faridpur, passed judgment to-day convicting Santosh Kumar Roy Choudhury and Birendra Nath Ghosh under Section 35 (b) of Bengal Suppression of Terrorists Outrages Act for possessing the proscribed book "Tarun Bengali" and under Section 35 (b) of the same Act for possessing the objectionable book "De Valera" and sentencing each of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months' each under each head the sentences running concurrently.—United Press.

THESIS AND ESSAY COMPETITION FOR RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

Prizes For School And College Boys And Girls

Swami Sambuddhananda, Assistant Secretary of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Committee, Calcutta, has issued the following statement:—

The public are hereby informed that under the auspices of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary, Thesis and Essay competitions will be held all over India, Burma and Ceylon, on the lines indicated below. We earnestly hope that all, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality, will take part in these literary competitions and thereby pay their tribute of love to the sacred memory of Sri Ramakrishna whose life stands before the world as a wonderful synthesis of all creeds and faiths:

THESIS COMPETITION.

It is open to men and women of India, Burma and Ceylon. The competitors should possess the minimum academic qualification corresponding to M.A., M.Sc., etc., of Indian Universities. The thesis should be written in English on "The Philosophy of Sri Ramakrishna and its bearing on World culture" and be complete in about 20,000 words. First prize Rs. 200 in cash; second prize Rs. 150 in cash.

ESSAY COMPETITION.

It is open to college students both boys and girls of all grades, belonging to educational institutions of India, Burma and Ceylon (Government, Private or otherwise). The Essay should be written in English on "Sri Ramakrishna's contribution to the social and religious life of India" and should not exceed 4,000 words.

For boy students:—First prize Rs. 30. Second prize Rs. 25.

For girl students: Rs. 30 first prize, Rs. 25 second prize.

Each prize shall comprise a copy of the "Cultural Heritage of India (the Ramakrishna Centenary Volume in two parts of about 2,000 pages of double crown octavo) one fmedallion and cash.

FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS.

It is open to all boys and girls of matriculation or corresponding classes in educational institutions of India. Burma and Ceylon (Government, private or otherwise). The essay should be written in their own mother tongues on "Sri Ramakrishna and His Teachings" in about 2,000 words. The competitors of this group are invited to write their essays in any of the following languages:—Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Gujrati, Hindi, Kanarese, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi (Gurmukhi), Sindhi, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu.

There will be 60 prizes in all for school boys and girls. In each language group two prizes will be awarded to the best two essayists among the boys and two to the best two among the girls.

For boys:—First prize Rs. 15, second Rs. 10.

For girls:—First prize Rs. 15, second prize Rs. 10.

The thesis should be submitted in type or in legible handwriting to the undersigned on or before the 31st August, 1936. The essays should be written neatly and clearly on only one side of the paper and not on both sides, and should reach Swami Sambuddhananda, Asst. Secertary, Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Committee, Albert Hall, College Square, Calcutta, on or before July 31. The Essay competitors should produce a certificate from the heads of the institutions to which they belong, to the effect that they are "bona fide" students of their respective schools and colleges.

The results of these competitions will be announced in November, 1936, and the Prizes will be awarded at a general meeting to be held in February, 1937.

FIRE HAVOC IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Within a fortnight, another big fire broke out this evening in Sadar Bazar in a celluloid toys and hosiery shop.

Old and New Delhi fire brigades rushed to the spot and brought the fire under control, after two hours. Due to dense smoke, four fire brigade men fainted. The loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Two more minor fires broke out this morning and another yesterday.—A.P.

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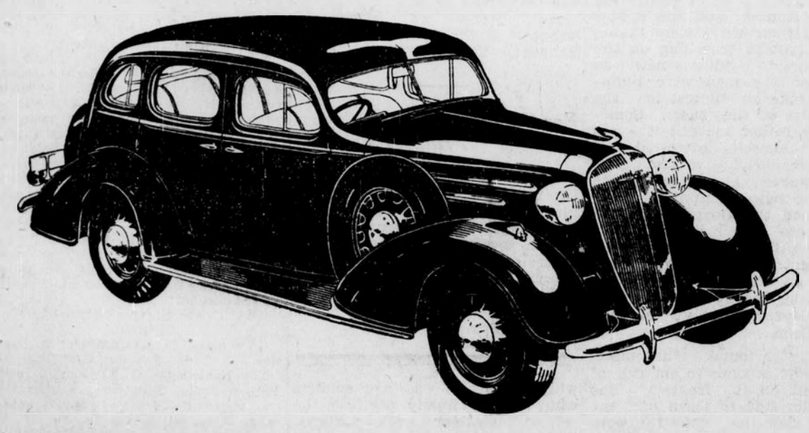

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SHE DOES HIGHLAND FLING AT 72

Old Lady Tells Secret of Her Vigour

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The writer of the following letter once suffered from rheumatism, headaches, and depression. Then one day a vigorous old lady told her the secret of good health. And now the woman who was once miserable writes to tell others how she discovered 'a wonderful sense of well-being and joy in life':—

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HINDU AND SIKH MISTRESSES' PETITION

Government's Urdu Circular Calculated To Work Hardships

The following is the text of a representation submitted by 126 Hindu and Sikh Mistresses teaching in the Hindi and Gurmukhi Girls' Schools in the N.-W. F.P., to Lady Griffith, wife of His Excellency the Governor, N.-W.F.P. with regard to the "recent" circular issued by the Secretary to the Government N.W.F.P. (Transferred Department):—

The circular introduces a radical change in the Government policy in the Education Department by directing that after the transition period of 5 years no Girl school which does not adopt Urdu as the medium of instruction in the upper primary and middle classes would be eligible for grant-in-aid nor would any such new school be recognised by the Education Department.

It would be at once perceived that the result of this circular naturally was that either all the Girl schools in the Province should at once cease to have Hindi or Gurmukhi as medium of instruction or all such Schools should close down after five years because in the present state of affairs it was not possible for private enterprise to carry on without State aid. In both cases the petitioners would be affected very adversely and must, therefore, of necessity take steps to save their existence. Although they were aware that her ladyship was not directly concerned with state affairs, they had decided to knock at her door in this adversity of theirs because it was no secret that her ladyship feels keenly interested both in the education of girls and in the welfare of the womanfolk of the Province. This needed no proof and Lady Griffith Government High School for Girls Peshawar was a living monument thereof.

They were not in a position to discuss the policy underlying this scheme which had been condemned, in unmistakable terms, throughout the length and breadth of the country from the point of view of its adverse effect on Hindu and Sikh Religion and Culture in general and its most damaging and disastrous effect on female Education in particular.

MERE EXCUSE TO CHECK PROGRESS?

It was quite apparent that Girl schools stand on a different footing from the Boy schools. It was the private Girls schools which had laid the foundations of female education in this Province. These schools which were no less than 58 in number provides secular education of the proper standard for hundreds and thousands of girls. The Curriculum was laid down by the Education Department. It would therefore, be wrong to say that grant-in-aid paid to these schools would be for the advancement of any religion if these schools continue to keep Hindi or Gurmukhi as the medium of instruction. Girls got only secular education in these schools but through the medium of a language with which they were more familiar and which they must of necessity learn as their scriptures were written in that language. The 'mere retention of a particular script can not turn secular education into religious.' This they submitted was a mere excuse for checking the progress of the education of Hindu and Sikh Girls, for bringing them at this tender and impressionable period of their life under the direct influence of non Hindu and Sikh teachers and for throwing them all into unemployment by depriving them of the sole means of their livelihood and thus worsen their fate which was already not covetable.

They had not the least doubt that her ladyship was well aware that the Indian traditions and culture were such that an Indian woman would go out to earn her bread except when she could not help it.

Many of them are destitute widows with families of little children to bring up and all of them out of sheer necessity spent years of patient and hard labour in acquiring a teaching knowledge of the several subjects through the medium of these languages only which this Circular now sought to eliminate. It was next to impossible for them then to find other means of livelihood when they were deprived of their present jobs which they could not retain if Hindi and Gurmukhi were to be eliminated as media of instructions. It was patent that the transition period of five years could help them. If the Girl schools had to change their media of instruction from Hindi or Gurmukhi into Urdu, preparations for that must begin forthwith now, it being well nigh impossible to change the medium all at once after five years.

Again, they could not find employment elsewhere in other Provinces. They had their home there and it was not an easy thing for an unprotected widow to leave her home and go elsewhere in a strange place. Even if it were possible, there are difficulties of provincial prejudices and of the keen competition.

If they felt, that this new change was in the best interests of their Province or of the country at large they would have had the strength to rise above their selfish considerations and her Ladyship might feel sure that they would then have never troubled her in this matter. But what they saw was that far from promoting the welfare of the Province this was calculated to produce nothing but bitterness.

In these circumstances they could not but hope that her Ladyship would appreciate their sad plight and would extend them her generous and powerful support.

Taxi-drivers of Bombay, who met at Jinnah Hall, on Sunday last, resolved to cease plying taxis from Wednesday in case their demand for a reduced scale of fares was not granted by the Commissioner of Police.

REGULATIONS FOR NEW PROVINCES

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The "Gazette of India Extraordinary" promulgates six Regulations whereof two are Sind Laws Regulation and Orissa Laws Regulation making various enactments applicable from April 1 to the new provinces of Sind and Orissa.

Other four regulations are called Orissa Medical Regulations, Orissa Consolidation of Appeals Regulation, Khondmals Laws Regulation and Angul Laws Regulations.

Five notifications also appear, one regarding the appointment of Governors of two provinces and the other dealing with the following maters: Judicial Proceedings Application of Police Act and enrolment of Police Force in Orissa, appointment of Mr. A. B. Cockburn as Accountant-General of Bihar, Mr. T. R. Panchapagesan as Comptroller of Orissa and Mr. T. R. Sadasivam as Comptroller of Sind, who will also assume duties previously discharged by the Audit Officer of Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

The Reformatory School at Hazaribagh will receive youthful offenders from Orissa

EAST BUZZING WITH LIFE

Miss Lester's Eastern Experiences

In an interview by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week, Miss Lester said that she had spent eight months in China, where she had stayed in villages, sometimes in big, old houses where eight or ten peasant families were living. Their great ambition was to become literate, and one would see grandfather, son, and grandson all reading out of the same book, learning to read by the new thousand-character method which can be mastered in three weeks. It was three years ago that General Chiang Kai-shek started the "new life" movement, with the idea of keeping the best of the old culture, with its courtesy and scholarliness, and adding to it from the culture of the West.

CHINESE PAST AND PRESENT.

This new reconstructive movement was carried on with the help of their own intellectuals, who until now had thought it beneath them to work with their own hands, but who had in many cases given up their scholarly posts to live in village huts and teach new methods of agriculture.

The new life movement seems to have united the whole of China. "In the past," said Miss Lester, "the Chinese have had no idea of co-operation beyond their own family or small community, but they are co-operating with great effect now. They are building up rural districts and making good roads. I spent seven hours on a journey by 'bus that would have taken seven days a year ago, and their medical service is so good that an eminent Western physician told me it was likely that in twelve or fifteen years this country and the United States would be sending people to China to study it."

Miss Lester added that she thought the Western world should be getting far more news of the many interesting things happening in China instead of contenting itself with information about troubles occuring here and there.

Miss Lester's audiences in India were greatly interested in everything she told them about the way China was building herself up, asked innumerable questions about it, and were definitely trying to follow her example. Mr. Gandhi was ill when Miss Lester arrived at his home in India, and she could have only a few words with him at a time, but when she last saw him on February 15 he had put on weight and was like his old self again.

Miss Lester noted certain changes since her visit to India in 1934. The Indians seemed to have more confidence in themselves now. They realised that it was their job to work out their own salvation. The development of wireless under an excellent director was having a very good effect. She was especially interested in what was happening on the North-West Frontier.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

Miss Lester said the Government had built a lot of good roads on the frontier, and the tribesmen and their wives were taking great delight in travelling on the new 'buses to villages new to them, and the men were beginning to take an interest in the mechanism of the 'buses. Somebody, she rather thought it was Marconi himself, interested in the idea of helping to tame the wild tribesmen by giving them something new to think about, had helped the Government to put wireless sets in some of the houses on the North-West Frontier, and the tribesmen were "tricked to death" at the chance of listening to the outside world. A special programme was arranged for them.

Miss Lester found that many people were anxious to get rid of the unrest on the frontier. She was interested to learn of the military view that while the work of bombing-aeroplanes was more immediately effective in dealing with disorder it was the soldiers who would finally pacify the tribes for their work involved making roads and so getting to know the people.

CASTE HINDUS AT IT AGAIN

Use Of Ghee By Harijans Leads To Ill-treatment Of Thousands At Ajmer

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha, Ajmer, writes:—

Recent happenings at village Chakwara in the Mauzamabad Tehsil of the Jaipur State have furnished one more instance of Caste Hindu Tyranny over the Harijans.

It is alleged that while the Harijans were engaged in preparing articles of food for a communal feast in commemoration of their pilgrimage to the Ganges, a party of 100 to 150 Caste Hindus armed with lathis appeared on the scene late in the night and objected to the use of ghee in the preparations. The Harijans emphasising the sanctity of the occasion pleaded that they had specially secured the permission of the authorities to use ghee and, therefore, urged that they should not be interfered with. But proved abortive in as much as the Caste Hindus, who, it seemed, had come with pre-determination, forcibly destroyed the articles of food and made indiscriminate assaults on the Harijans injuring many. Thus the feast had to be abandoned and several thousand Harijans who came from far and near to attend the ceremony dispersed in disappointment.

It is said the incident has been reported to the Jaipur Police; but so far no steps have been taken to punish the aggressors. The Provincial Board of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha is making further enquiries in the affair and will place its results in due course before the public and the authorities.

This incident has provided the Depressed Classes Association of Ajmer with an opportunity to publish a series of handbills advocating change of religion by the Harijans to better their conditions. These handbills contain allegations against the workers of the local Arya Samaj and aspersions in passing on Mahatma Gandhi also. A counter-handbill has also been circulated signed by several Harijans denying the representative character of the above Association and urging Harijans to give no credence to the interested propaganda.

Rangoon Mayor Presides Over Ramkrishna Centenary

RANGOON, April 1.

Sri Ramkrishna Centenary celebrations in Burma is being celebrated here. The opening ceremony of the Centenary Exhibition was performed by Mr. N. M. Rafi, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Mayor of Rangoon at the Ladies Park, East Rangoon.—United Press.

For Burma Princess' Funeral

RANGOON, April 1.

It is understood that a further sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Burma towards the funeral expenses of the late Fourth Princess, daughter of His late Majesty King Tribow and Queen Supayalat in addition to Rs. 1,000 already given.—United Press

Condition Of Labourers In Italy

"One of the most striking features of Fascist propaganda is the insistence of Mussolini and his followers that they are for the workers, those who do not wish to be intoxicated by phrases, will naturally want to know how much reality lies behind such words," writes Mr. P.H. Douglas in the "New Republic," New York.

If any one ever came to power as the agent of capitalism, big and little, industrial and agricultural, it was Benito Mussolini.

Mussolini has never made the slightest effort to reduce the extraordinary inequality in the ownership of property that characterises Italy; rather, he has increased it.

One and a half million peasants or about three-eighths of the total number of proprietors and tenants, are each cultivating less than two and a half acres and are trying to get their living from only about three per cent. of the soil.

The large industries are under the tight control of a relatively limited number and the big capitalists are still powerful in the Fascist Party.

The Italian loans have virtually ignored small enterprises.

By 1931, the workers in the industrial city of Milan for an hour's work could buy only 90 per cent. as much as in 1922, and had therefore, suffered a loss in real hourly wages of 10 per cent. Since 1931, the purchasing power of the workers has been further reduced by cutting the weekly hours of work to a round 40. In addition to all this, unemployment has been high in Italy ever since 1927.

Only about one-fourth of those out of work actually receive benefits, which average about 25 cents a day.

It seems probable that from 60 to 65 per cent of the national revenues are provided by the hard-pressed masses.

Furthermore, nearly half the local revenue of the cities is derived from taxes on consumption, usually about 10 per cent. of the sale price. That on wine, a conventional necessity to the Italian workman, is about 20 per cent.

Fascism has stripped the workers of their main defence, such as the independent unions, the right to strike and most of the co-operatives, and has put them into the hands of a party that, in its composition, is primarily middle and upper class, and is even more so in its direction.

Even Mussolini could not seriously alter this situation and stay in power. And above everything else, he wants to increase his dominance. The condition of the workers is indeed one of the most vital weakness in the regime.

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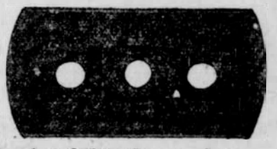

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WHO'S WHO IN INDIAN TEAM

Indian Cricketers Who Leave For England To-day

Maharaj of Vizianagram.

Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram (born 1905), the Captain of the Indian team, has made cricket his favourite hobby and can be easily reckoned as one of the greatest patrons of the game in the country. Among his many activities, the Maharaj Kumar can count with pride the visit of Hobbs and Sutcliffe whom he brought out in 1930 and made an extensive tour in India with his own team including England's opening pair and other celebrated cricketers of India. He also invited Constantine, the West Indies Cricketer, to India in 1934. The M.C.C. team under Jardine practically swept all before it and it was only at Benares against the Maharaj Kumar's team that they sustained their only defeat. With no pretence of being a brilliant batsman, the Maharaj Kumar known as "Vizzy" among his friends, is an aggressive player and a dependable one at that.

C. K. NAIDU.

1. C. K. Nayudu (born 31st October, 1895), is still the most attractive cricketer in India and whatever may be the prejudice against him in certain quarters, he holds an enviable position in international cricket. To Nayudu falls the distinction of having played big cricket for 20 years with remarkable consistency and his "sixes" have become legend in India and abroad. Apart from being a cricketer of merit from his schooldays at Nagpur, Nayudu achieved distinction at hockey, football and tennis and later was an athlete of exceptional merit. From 1916 he has figured in the Quadrangular at Bombay and has scored 1,934 runs in 44 innings with an average of 48.35 runs. His recent performances have been so closely followed by cricket enthusiasts but his record in England during 1932 may be referred to. During that year he led India in the only test and scored 1,603 runs in 46 innings including five three figures innings in first class matches—118 (not out) Vs. M.C.C., 101 Vs. Middlesex, 125 Vs. Lancashire, 162 Vs. Warwickshire, 130 (not out) Vs. Somerset. He also secured 68 wickets during the tour. Nayudu had the honour of leading India in all the three test matches against Jardine's team in India in 1933-34. Of his recent performances, his century in the final of the Bombay Quadrangular against strong Muslim bowlers such as Nissar Mushtaq Ali, Nazir Ali, Amir Elahi, and Mubarak is perhaps the best.

WAZIR ALI.

2. S. Wazir Ali (born 1903), an elder brother of Nazir Ali, has earned the reputation of being the best dressed cricketer, an epithet that has been aptly given. A hard hitting batsman with over fifty centuries to his credit, Wazir has made some big scores and has been a captain of considerable ability. Twice he captained the Muslims in the Bombay Quadrangulars (1934-35) who won that competition and on both occasions when the India XI beat the Australians at Lahore and Madras, the teams were led by him. Against the M. C. C. in 1926-27 he scored a faultless 133 at Delhi and followed up with 149 at Patiala. He was the opening batsman of the Indian team in England in 1932 and finished second to Nayudu in the batting list having scored 1,725 in all matches including 6 centuries, the best being 178 against Leicester.

Nissar.

NISSAR.

3. Mahomed Nissar (born 1st August 1910) was not picked for the Indian team to England in 1932 till almost the last moment but since then he has made his mark as a fast bowler of invaluable service to India. He had to his credit 100 wickets and 6 centuries in 1931 and during the tour his greatest performance was in the test in which he bowled both Hobbs and Sutcliffe with only 11 runs on the board and also taking the wickets of Ames, Robins and Brown (5 for 93). Nissar topped the bowling average of the 1932 tour with 73 wickets for 1,280 runs.

Mushtaq Ali.

Since his return from England, he has bowled with considerable success and despite his recent association with the Bombay Quadrangular, he stood second in the averages with 150 overs taking 29 wickets for 11 runs apiece. His performances for an India XI against the Australians is truly remarkable, 6 for 72 at Bombay, 6 for 35 at Calcutta, 5 for 51 and 4 for 80 at Lahore and 5 for 51 and 6 for 36 at Madras.

M. J. GOPALAN.

4. M. J. Gopalan (born 6th June 1909). At a time when fast bowling was almost unknown in Madras, it was found that Gopalan as a school boy enjoyed some genuine pace in bowling and he was asked to go with the Madras United Club to Bombay. He met with such success that, on his return he gained representative honours, in that he was selected to play for the Indians in the Annual Presidency Match against the Europeans. He made an impressive debut taking ten wickets in all. The same year (1927) when Gilligan's team visited Madras, he claimed 8 wickets. Next he proceeded with the Madras team to Calcutta and Rangoon. By this time he had developed into a great all-rounder.

He has a batting average of over 25 in the Annual Presidency Matches and for the last eleven years, he has been at the top of Madras cricket. In local League Cricket, he has done some amazing things. He has once dismissed his opponents for a ridiculous total of 5 runs. To him stands the record of having hit the highest individual score in Madras League Cricket. He has several centuries to his credit. In comparison to Nissar, Gopalan could hardly be called fast but certainly has more pace than others. He has played for India in hockey as well and was a member of the Indian Team to New Zealand in 1935.

L. AMARNATH.

5. L. Amarnath (born 1906) began his career as a wicket keeper and leaped into prominence by his brilliant century in the Test against England at Bombay in 1933 having scored another at Amritsar against M.C.C. Amarnath has the distinction of being a true all-rounder as he is also a bowler of no mean repute. He had his early training at Aligarh and since 1927 has played regularly at Lahore. His first success was at Sialkot where, going in No. 10, he helped his side to victory by scoring a stylish 59 In 1931 he scored 5 centuries.

Amar Nath.

MERCHANT.

6. V. M. Merchant (born 12th October 1911) is admittedly one of the best batsmen in India to-day. When the team for 1932 was being selected, Merchant was considered a certainty but the Association to which he belongs looked upon the tour with disfavour to England and for reasons of his own Merchant did not seek inclusion.

Merchant who is only 24, having been born in Bombay on 12th October 1911, played for his school at the age of 12 and in the following year, 1924, captained the junior team of the Bharda New High School. His scores in these junior matches were far from being attractive but his indomitable courage and perseverance maintained his place as captain so that in 1925, he not only joined the junior team but had the distinction of playing for the seniors.

His performances in 1925 are worthy of mention. For the junior he scored 89 and took 44 wickets for 2.7 runs each. For the seniors he topped the score in the tournament and later scored his first century of the season. His last year in school, 1926, was a good season too. He led the juniors that year and had an average of 75 runs in batting and took 24 wickets for 3 runs each including a hattrick. He was responsible for his school winning the senior shield. He scored 32, 10, 13.23.

Merchant.

6. 124 and 100 having an average of over 10. The two centuries were made in the final match.

The significance of the performance can be judged by the fact that it was mentioned in Wisdens.'

P. E. PALIA.

7. P. E. Palia (born 5th September 1910) was the youngest member of the Indian team to England in 1932. He earned his place for his bowling but developed into an all-rounder. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, where he was prominent in the cricket team A slow left hander with a lot of stamina, he carried away the bowling prize in his college for three consecutive seasons which earned him a place in the Parsee team for the Quadrangular in Bombay in 1928, when he scored 69 against the Hindus and 50 (not out) against the Europeans.

During the tour in England, however, Palia did not prove as great a success as was expected. A sprained muscle constantly kept him away and he took only 17 wickets costing over 30 runs each. His batting average was 21.63 for 27 innings, the highest being 53.

On his return to India he regained his form and showed himself a better batsman. Playing against the Crescent Club at Patiala, he scored 174 and in the Presidency match at Madras between the Europeans and Indians, he took 7 wickets for 101 out of a total of 457 and scored 62 and 142 in two successive innings. This is regarded as his best all-round feat. Playing for the Freelooters in the final of Moinuddowlah Gold Cup in 1934, he scored 137 and took 3 wickets for 18 runs. He repeated this performance at Delhi when he represented the Cricket Club of India against the Champion Association (Bombay).

M. J. Gopalan.

BAQA JILANI.

8. M. Baqa Jilani was born on 20th July 1911 in the suburbs of Jullundur city. Not playing very much cricket, he was in the school team for two years. He was included primarily as a batsman and an occasional change bowler. He played for Government College for a year and then went on to the Islamia College where his cricket career was associated with those of Mohamed Nissar and Jehangir Khan. The Islamia College had an exceptionally strong team and won all the inter-college tournaments. Baqa rose into prominence and was made captain of the college team in 1932. He joined the Law College later and captained their team for two years.

Kalapesi.

A prominent figure in the Punjab University team, he toured with the side wherever it went and was awarded the University colours in 1931. In one of the annual fixtures against the Calcutta University he scored 98 (not out) and took 5 wickets for 40 runs. Against the N. W. F. Provinces at Peshawar he took 8 wickets for 35 His success as a bowler, a medium pace right hander with perfect length, did not affect his batting for in three consecutive seasons, 1932, 1933, and 1934, he scored 1,000 runs and took 100 wickets.

Playing against the Australians for an India XI he took 3 wickets for 23 runs at Calcutta and 2 for 45 and 3 for 16 at Lahore.

L. P. JAI.

9. L. P. Jai (born 1st April 1902) made his mark as a stone-waller in his school days when he played as an opening batsman. His success as a bowler began at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, where his batting was stylish but mediocre. It was in the Northcote Shield matches in 1924 that he put up his first big score of 192 for the Wilson College, a record that yet remains unbeaten. The Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay found in him a consistent batsman and though he was a member of their "B" team, he walked into their Quadrangular team and scored an excellent 56 against the Parsis in 1920. Since then he has played regularly for his Gymkhana and scored about 10,000 runs with an average of 50 including 40 centuries. For 16 years (1920-1935) Jai has figured in the Quadrangular and his score to this day in that competition is 950 in 32 innings the highest being 156 against the Muslims in 1924. Against Gilligan's team scored 53 and 63 and was one of the first choice for the 1932 side but declined to go to England for personal reasons.

L. P. Jai.

MUSHTAQ ALI.

10. Mushtaq Ali (born April 1913) is one of the youngest members of the team. His first appearance was for the Loyal Club of Indore, ten years ago and later when he joined the Yeshwant Club, he caught the eye of C. K. Nayudu who took him in hand and to-day he is justly proud of the coaching and hints he has received from so great a cricketer as Nayudu since 1928. A left hand bowler of variety Mushtaq made his debut in first class cricket in 1929 at the age of 16 when he played for Raja Dhanrajgirji's team and captured 5 wickets for 5 runs including a hat trick against a combined Hyderabad-Secunderabad team at Hyderabad. In 1930, Mushtaq toured as a member of the Vizianagram team including Hobbs and Sutcliffe and one of his best performances of the tour was 6 for 35 and 5 for 38 against the Bengal Governor's XI. He headed the bowling averages of the tour with 23 wickets for 255 runs. As a batsman (right hand) he has proved his merits on many occasions and has been a dependable partner to the more important cricketers.

M. Baqa Jilani

Mushtaq Ali is a very keen cricketer and has devoted much attention and study to the game. As a left-arm bowler he is bound to be useful to the Indian team and if his batting acquires the stability which it lacks to some extent, at present, he is almost sure to play in the Test Matches.

Amar Singh.

D. D. HINDLEKAR.

11. D. D. Hindlekar (born 1st January 1909) played good cricket in his school days in Bombay and captained the team. He has played for various clubs in Bombay and made his first appearance in the Quadrangular last year when as an opening batsman he gave a very good account of himself scoring 4, 15, 15 and 41 in four innings. Against the Australians he scored 32 and also caught Hendry behind the wicket and stumped Morrisby. Representing Bombay in the Ranji Trophy matches has invariably broken the bowling—scored 29 and 33 against Maharashtra and 38 and 15 against Sind. Hindlekar is considered the best wicket keeper in India, and has succeeded Navle in the Hindu side. He will probably keep wickets in the Tests

S. BANNERJEE.

12. S. Bannerjee (born 1907) is the first representative of Bengal to be included in a team to tour England. He has played in Calcutta with considerable success as a bowler and is a prominent member of the University Occasionals. A medium to fast bowler, Bannerjee is a great "trier" and a very good field. For Bengal and Assam, he captured 5 Australian wickets for 53 his victims being Macartney, Oxenham, Mair, Leather and Alexander. He has represented his province in the Cricket Championship of India and generally opened the innings.

S. Bannerjee.

MAHOMED HUSSAIN.

13. Mahomed Hussain (born 1905) first played for the Nizam College, Hyderabad (Dn.) and later for Aligarh. At the age of 17 he was selected to represent the Muslims in the Hyderabad Quadrangular. Later he led the side from 1927-30 and was the only batsman to score 1,000 runs in that tournament, now abandoned. In 1926, he scored 237 not out against a touring team from Madras and has 45 centuries to his credit and three double centuries. In 1927 against Gilligan's side scored 92 for Southern India. In 1934, he made 86 in the final, against the Hindus and 72 against the same team in the final last year. His 143 at Hyderabad in 1929 can be reckoned as the best, having been made against a team including S. M. Joshi, C. K. Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali. Last November, he led the Bhopal team in the Jubilee tournament. Played for an India XI against the Australians at Calcutta and for Moinuddowlah XI at Secunderabad where he scored 73. A steady and forceful batsman who employs caution without being a bore to the spectators.

K. R. MEHERHOMJI.

14. K. R. Meherhomji (born 1911) is probably the youngest member of the team. As a wicket keeper he first came into prominence in Bombay where he played in many important club matches. Later he joined the service of the Jamsaheb and practised intensely and is now considered one of the best wicket keepers who can stand up to Test Standard. He is an enterprising batsman and has a fine range of scoring strokes.

C. K. Naidu.

C. RAMASWAMI.

15. C. Ramaswami (born 16th June 1896) is the oldest member of the 1936 team. Making his mark at tennis in Madras, went to Cambridge and secured his "Blue" in 1920 and later represented India in the Davis Cup in 1932-33. As a cricketer his record is not as good as in tennis. From 1914 to 1919 he played in the annual fixture between Europeans and Indians and against the M. C. C. in 1926 and also for the Hindus in the Bombay Quadrangular. A left handed batsman, Ramaswami is a good hitter. Against the Australians at Madras he scored 48 not out and 82

AMIR ELAHI.

16. Amir Elahi (born 1904) has practically played all his cricket in Lahore being a prominent member of the Crescent Club. He is a good change bowler with a lot of experience but has no recent outstanding performances except that he took 7 wickets for 186 in the Quadrangular last year. Played for an India XI at Bombay and represented Northern India in the Cricket Championship. He has plenty of stamina and can occasionally put up a fair score. Played for Patiala XI in the Jubilee tournament and took 4 wickets for 145. Useful field in the country.—"Indian Cricket."

GERMAN WRESTLER DEFEATED

Deccan "Gunga" Wins In Bout Lasting 25 Minutes

George Neuman the well-known German wrestler and boxer, was dfeated by Professor Madhavrao Balaji Jadhav alias the "Deccan Gunga," in a wrestling bout held in the Shivaji Theatre, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The house was packed to capacity to witness the contest which had aroused the keenest interest among the public, specially the Maharashtrians because on previous occasion a wrestler of repute was, to the surprise of many, thrown down by the German wrestler.

The bout which lasted for twenty-five minutes had a very exciting start. On more than one occasion it looked as if the 'Deccan Gunga" would be floored, but the better stamina and staying power of the Indian counted in the long run and brought him an undisputed victory.

The enthusiastic spectators rose to their feet and for full fifteen minutes continued to cheer as the 'Deccan Gunga" held out his hand to lift up Neuman and to take him back to the ante-room.

Mr. Nariman in a short speech congratulated the victor and expressed the hope that Indians would cultivate the art of wrestling which was pre-eminently Indian.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

God-Speed, The Indian Cricketers!

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

BEST OF LUCK TO THEM

The second official cricket team to tour England will sail by the "Viceroy of India" to-day. Whatever our differences with the Board of Control for Cricket in India with regard to the appointment of the Captain of the team, non-selection of a suitable vice Captain and the selection of the team as a whole, I need hardly say that the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, the Captain, and his colleagues will carry with them the best wishes of all lovers of Cricket in India. I wish them all "Bon Voyage" and best of luck on the tour.

"VIZZY'S" JOB.

The tour of 1932 was a fairly successful one, although the team which toured was not thoroughly representative of the best talents in India, owing to the fact that Bombay had totally boycotted it because of the great political upheaval in the country. The performances of the team might have been still better, however, had there been strict discipline, especially out of the field, and "esprit de Corps" among its members. The chief reason which has impelled the Board of Control to appoint the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram as skipper of the team is that his magnetic personality will be able to infuse that team-spirit which has been lacking in some of our prominent players in recent years. I sincerely hope the wish of the Board of Control will be completely fulfilled.

PART OF A MACHINE.

In this respect the duty of the players is quite clear. They should forget their own individuality altogether. They should consider themselves as parts of a machine. To work the machine successfully, every component part must do its bit properly. It is not the business of a player to question or sit on judgment on the orders or decisions of the Captain. His duty is to obey implicitly and carry out behests as diligently and faithfully as it lies within his power. Every one of them must remember that he holds the honour and prestige of Indian cricket in his keeping and he is expected to contribute his utmost quota on every occasion. Then only India's flag will be held aloft all along the tour.

THE TEAM'S HANDICAPS.

On the whole, India's team is a strong one. In bowling and batting, our representatives are almost on a par with the West Indies and South African teams which lowered England's colours during the last two years. If they play up to their reputations and form, I should not be at all surprised if they repeat the performances of the teams mentioned above. But I am afraid they will be working under a severe handicap for some time. In addition to the fact that most of the tourists are absolute strangers to English conditions, they have been set the task of playing under the new l-b-w Rule. Had the Board of Control used a little foresight in the latter direction, our players might have been coached and trained to it during the last season.

STRONG ATTACK.

However, it is no use crying over spilt milk. Let us hope that our players will become used to both the conditions before they have played many matches in England. It is gratifying to learn that Amar Singh will be available for the Test Matches. He will certainly be a tremendous force to the battery of attack provided by Mohomed Nissar, S. Bannerjee, M. J. Gopalan, Baqa Jilani, Amir Elahi, Mushtaq Ali, P. E. Palia, Amarnath, C. K. Nayadu, Wazir Ali and Vijay Merchant. Jehangir Khan who is now in England is also expected to assist the team occasionally. There is plenty of strength and variety. But a lot will depend how they are combined for the various matches.

STRONG BATTING

Our batting should be particularly strong. I say this despite the fact that they did not put up many great shows against the Australian visitors. With such class and reliable batsmen as C. K. Nayadu, Wazir Ali, Amarnath, Merchant, L. P. Jai, Mahomed Hussain, C. Ramaswamy, D. D. Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, Palia, Banerjee, Meherhomji and Baqa Jilani, the tourists should be able to knock up a respectable total on every occasion. I hope a serious effort would be made from the very beginning to build up a regular batting order for the team, so that wickets may not be needlessly sacrificed in trying experiments.

FIELDING WEAK

In the department of fielding, the tourists are not as efficient and smart as the "Springboks" or the West Indians. There are several weak spots which will not be easy to cover up. I have no doubt the absence of fielders of the stamp of C. S. Nayadu, Nazir Ali, Lal Singh and Bhaya would be keenly felt by the tourists. Nonetheless, they should have special training in this department on their landing in England in order to tighten up their looseness as far as possible. I need hardly point out that because of their great superiority in fielding the two countries mentioned above overcame England. Therefore, too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of fielding. However strong a team might be in bowling and batting, it cannot succeed without adequate support in fielding. But a comparatively weaker side in the above departments may work wonders mainly through the backing of smart fielding

GOOD WICKET-KEEPERS

Although the tourists will not have a wicket-keeper-batsman of the calibre of J. G. Navle who was with the 1932 team. Hindlekar and Meherhomji are capable of reaching great heights in both the spheres. They need more experience to enhance their skill and efficiency. I do not think that either of them will let down their side. Besides the tourists may utilize the services of Dilawar Hussein who was Navle's understudy in the first tour, if necessity demands. Dilawar is likely to have acquired a more polished and effective style during his long stay in England. Anyway, he would be a worthy substitute to the regulars.

A FINAL REQUEST.

Lastly, I should like to say a word about the captaincy. I have no desire to discuss the merits of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram to lead the Indian team at this stage. While hoping and urging implicit trust and obedience to his leadership, I would earnestly request that he would allow Major C. K. Nayadu to Captain as many of the first class matches as possible. Syed Wazir Ali, the winner of the tests at Lahore and Madras, should also be given the chance whenever possible. I should have mentioned Jai also in this connection. But as he has no previous knowledge or experience of English Cricket, I do not stress his case. I do hope that the Maharaj Kumar will remain the cementing bond of the team and work for its success from behind the scenes as he has been appointed to do. If he succeeds in this, his choice as leader would be eminently successful and acclaimed throughout the country on his return.

Amy Starts On Her Record Making Mission

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 3.

Flying a pale blue grey Percival Gull monoplane, Mrs. Amy Mollison left Gravesend at 05-30 hours for Cape Town with a load of 127 gallons of petrol capable of covering 2,200 miles non-stop, at the top-speed of 180 and a cruising speed of 156 miles per hour. Her first halt is uncertain but it is believed to be Colombbechar in North Africa.—Reuter.

OXFORD IN GOOD FORM

Will Challenge Cambridge's Run Of Victories

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 2.

In the Boat Race, Oxford's great chances on Saturday of breaking Cambridge's twelve years run of victories have improved so rapidly since their arrival at Putney that Cambridge are now only narrow favourites, and even sceptics admit that the race will not be a walk-over.

The race starts at 11-45 G.M.T. The crews are as follows:

OXFORD
Winser (Winchester) 11st. 11lb.
Cherry (Westminster) 13st 7lb.
Sturrock (Winchester) 14st. 3lb.
Sciortino (Shrewsbury) 12st. 12lb.
Wood (Australia) 12st. 7lb.
Garside (Bradfield) 12st. 12lb.
Lewis (Australia) 12st. 7lb.
Ashby (Oundle) 12st. 0lb.
Kirke (Sherborne) 8st. 8lb.

CAMBRIDGE
Laurie (Monckton combe) 13st. 5lb.
Wilson (Shrewsbury) 13st. 4lb.
Kingsford (Uppingham) 13st. 7lb.
Lonnon (Westminster) 13st 7lb.
Burnford (St. Pauls) 13st. 4lb.
Lewis (Malvern) 12st. 8lb.
Mason (Clifton) 12st. 10lb.
Cree (Australia) 11st. 13lb. and
Duckworth (Lincoln) 8st. 8lb.

In English League Football, Third Division (Southern Section). Clapton Orient beat Millwall by 1 goal to nil.

DINNER CONCILIATES STATE FARMERS

Lunawada Dispute Ends In Compromise

AHMEDABAD, April 3

The latest information received from Lunawada states that a compromise having been reached between the farmers and the State authorities, by which the latter have agreed sympathetically to consider their grievances, the farmers who were migrating from State territory have returned to their homes.

The State authorities gave a dinner to the farmers with a view to conciliate them.—A.P.

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300 Singing Horsemen led by Nelson Eddy in the stirring "Song of the Mounties"!
Jeanette MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
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Rose Marie
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PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW. THERE'S A RUSH 'Phone: 27787.

PRIDE OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GOES FOREVER

Shantidas Askuran Regrets Plight Of Textile Industry Now "On Verge Of Decay

Speaking in the Council of State on the Certified Finance Bill the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran emphasised that the Finance Member's policy had satisfied nobody, not even European non-official opinion.

He criticised strongly the Finance Member's refusal to eliminate the surcharges on income tax and super tax altogether, and, referring to Sir James Grigg's glib claim of economic recovery instanced the textile industry which once the pride of Bombay Presidency was now on the verge of decay.

No Economic Recovery

The Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran speaking on the Finance Bill in the Council of State said:—

I must express my deep disappointment at the inability of the Hon. Member to accept the proposal for reducing the price of the post card to half-an-anna. As I have alreday pointed out in my budget speech, this relief to the poor man would have been some indication of the Government's responsiveness for which the Hon. Member took credit last week.

Also I feel strongly that the Finance Member should have turned down the proposal to eliminate the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax altogether. And here I must protest most emphatically against the reasons he has given for their retention. He speaks somewhat glibly, I fear, of economic recovery in this country. Does he realise, if I may give a concerete instance from my own City of Bombay, that whereas in 1928 in the Mulji Jetha Market, which is the chief business centre for cloth in the whole of India, there were 80 persons paying super-tax on incomes of above Rs. 50,000, there are no more than eight to-day paying super-tax on Rs. 30,000?

"Even the spokesman of the European group in the other House was moved to use the phrase "breach of faith" in regard to the refusal of the Hon'ble Member to remove the surcharges. I will content myself, with using a milder phrase, and say that the Finance Member has shifted his ground in justification of his action. Sir George Schuster had made it quite plain that the imposition of the surcharges was only for the purpose of meeting a crisis which was upon us at that time. But with the Hon. Member who has taken his place it is not a present, but a future contingency for which he thinks he should provide.

What Is Value Of Pledges?

May I ask him whether he seriously thinks that a responsible member of the Government is entitled to shift his ground in this manner, regardless of his predecessor's pledges? What value will the public attach to any pledges given by the Government if one Finance Member claims freedom to do so and for reasons different from those which impelled his predecessor to make them?

Sir, the textile industry of Bombay is an instance in point. Suggestions have been made more than once of the several crores which are supposed to be taken out of the pockets of the consumer by the manufacturers of piecegoods as a result of the protective policy of the Government. Sir, I challenge anyone to prove that the textile industry is in a prosperous condition to-day. On the other hand, Sir, I have clear proofs in my possession to show how serious is the situation in which the industry finds itself.

This great industry which was once our pride and a source of prosperity to my Presidency is at present on the verge of decay. Does the Hon. Member know that in Bombay City, Mills of the aggregate value of Rs. 11 crores have been closed down or reconstructed, the machinery of most of them scrapped and several thousand workers thrown out into the streets? The position of Ahmedabad is not much better. I learn that in Ahmedabad two mills have already closed down, and about half-a-dozen other mills are on the point of doing so involving loss of employment for over ten thousand workers. In 1933 the mill industry made a loss of 134 lakhs including depreciation. In the following year also it registered a substantial loss. Are these indications of the prosperity of the industry?

Another fact to which I wish to draw his attention is that this Japanese artificial silk cloth comes into our country in different forms of wearing apparel. The cloth is temporarily stitched—a device deliberately adopted in order to circumvent the extra duty of 100 per cent—because it is subsequently converted into ordinary pieces of four to six yards.

The Government, I observe, is taking some action at last in regard to fents by proposing to raise the duty to 50 per cent. But, Sir, the action of the Government will not, I fear, check the importation in large quantities of pieces of two and a half yards in length to be sold in India for making shirts. In this matter the Japanese importers have been extremely successful, and the competition with Indian manufactures has been of the most unfair kind. It is high time that the Government took effective and immediate steps to prevent the ruin of this Indian industry. Further delay, Sir, will spell disaster for the industry at no distant future.

Considerations of time prevent me from going into a detailed statement on the similar position of other industries such as coal. I believe, Sir, that the jute industry also will be in an unenviable position soon. There is ample room for my contention that the industrial position in this country is very far indeed from being satisfactory. In this circumstances, Sir, it should be the aim of the Hon. Member to do all that lies in his power to stimulate the growth of industry.

Position Of Agriculture

I have already referred to the plight of the textile and other industries, notwithstanding the profession of adherence to a policy of protection. But, is the position of the agriculturist any better? As I observed in my speech on the general budget, the value of agricultural produce in India had fallen between 1928-29 and 1933-34 from 1,021 crores per year to 474 crores, a decline of 547 crores per year.

Let me now refer in detail, as an example, to the grower of Oomrah cotton. The price at present is approximately Rs. 160 per candy for this class of cotton. But what are the expenses which the producer has to incur from the process of sowing to that of actual sale in the market? There is the initial figure of revenue to the Government which I place at the lowest estimate at Rs. 30 per candy. The grower pays Re. 1 as cartage for conveyance of the crop from the field to the nearest ginning factory. He pays about Rs. 12 per candy for ginning and pressing. Approximately Rs. 16 would be the railway freight to Bombay, to which I would add at least another Rs. 4 as incidental expenses in Bombay itself.

In other words, the farmer is left with less than Rs. 90 per candy or a little less than Rs. 45 per bale for himself, his family and his labourers who help him in ploughing, picking and weeding. This is in regard to Oomrah cotton which sells, as I have just said, at about Rs. 160 per candy. The price of Rajputana and Punjab cotton is even lower, being about Rs. 130 per candy. This, I maintain, is a starvation rate, even without taking into account the exactions of the money-lender.

In Whose Interests

Is it not significant that the number of those who pay income-tax between the limits of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per year is extremely small in a country with our population? Does that show the existence of widespread prosperity?

I would like to ask the Hon. Member to reflect on one point: Which section of the public in this country has he succeeded in satisfying? The industrialists look upon his policy with great suspicion. The Hon. Member has no doubt said that India is being governed in Indian interests and not in those of Britain. Does he really ask us, Sir, to take that statement seriously? So far as one can see, no section of public opinion in India—not even, I would add, European non-official opinion—is satisfied with the policy of the Hon. Member. I am almost tempted to suggest to him that he should at least cultivate the candour of a distant predecessor of his Sir James Westland, who admitted in 1894 that he did not approve of the taxation proposals of that year, but had no alternative, because of the instructions of the Secretary of State.

The speaker proceeded to deal with the fiscal policy of Government and concluded by pointing out that while British trade with India depended on the prosperity of the masses, the value of agricultural produce in the country had fallen by one-half.

ALLEGED HOOLIGANISM IN AHMEDABAD

13 Suspects Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

At the time of collecting alms, last night, five Muslims and two Hindoos received severe injuries, it is alleged at the hands of a Hindu Cutchi Merchant. It is reported that the freehand scuffle took place on Gandhi road opposite Laxmi Villas. It is alleged the Cutchi merchant took exception to the Muslims' demand for alms. So they are reported to have attacked the shop with brickbats causing considerable damage. The shop-keeper's men it is further alleged got furious and hurled sodawater bottles at the alleged miscreants.

At about the same time, in Kandolol locality a Brahmin was attacked with knife by some unknown person.

Other skirmishes also occurred in different localities.

The police have taken 13 men to custody in this connexion. The police are carrying lathis to keep "bundobust" in the city.

Shersing, a Gurkha woman, (30) was found hanging by a rope tied around the neck from a tree in the compound of Gun Powder Magazine at about 9 a.m. this morning.

Inquest on her body was postponed till to-day.

A. G. G. OPENS CLUB HOUSE AT LATHI

Thakore's Review Of Internal Progress Of His State

(From A Correspondent.)

LATHI, (By Mail).

The Hon. Sir Courtenay Latimer, the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India visited Lathi from Rajkot by car on 28th to lay the foundation stone of the New Club House.

The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General and the Guests drove at 5-00 p.m. from Amar Vilas to a "shamiana" erected on the ground where the New Club is proposed to be built and where guests, Bhayats, officers and the centry were present.

In requesting Sir Courtenay to lay the foundation stone, the Thakore Saheb made a feeling speech in which he said he owed a debt of gratitude to Sir Courtenay Latimer for ever displaying keenest interest in him and his affairs and giving him valued advices. He said that the recent advancement in the powers of the State were due to him and he had earned the esteem and goodwill of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar States by his valued and sympathetic guidance and advice.

He also said that it was his good luck to be sent to Wankaner, one of the most advanced and enlightened States for instructions in practical administrative training after completing his education at Rajkumar College. He then gave a report of the internal progress made by the State during last five years of his rule. 1931 was a bad year and he had to apply a scheme of retrenchment to balance the budget. He added that he always set a high value on the liberty and property of his people, tried to make their interest his own, and desired to satisfy their legitimate wants.

Primary education was made free and there was an increase of 23 per cent. in the number of school children. The expenses on this Head had arisen by about 10 per cent. during last five years.

The interests of agriculturists were nearest and dearest to his heart. They were guaranteed security of tenures on which depended a State's prosperity. A sum of Rs. 16,150 was spent in building a village and two suburbs; and Rs. 7,700 in sinking new wells. A Cultivators' Co-operative Bank was established and many improvements introduced.

The State had abolished its famous gambling fairs, at a considerable loss of annual revenues. A Praja Pratinidhi Sabha was inaugurated, trade and population were increasing, a ginning factory was built and no taxes were imposed on the contrary some taxes were reduced, while a few were totally abolished.

TALUKDARS UNDER AGENCY JURISDICTION.

After dealing with internal progress and prosperity of his State, the Thakore Saheb said that he was at the time very keen upon the question of the adherance of Talukdars of Agency Thanas to their parent States from which they had sprung, under the Federal Scheme. About a century and a quarter ago, Colonel Walker came to Kathiawar and settled them as separate tribute paying Talukdars without ever intending to separate them from their parent State. He praised the present policy of the Agency to make compact States and discourage divisions and subdivisions.

Sir Courtenay then laid the foundation stone with religious ceremonies. Three copper plates with befitting inscriptions were laid in the foundation.

EARNEST DESIRE OF A. G. G.

The Hon. the A. G. G. in laying the foundation-stone of the Club House associated himself with the pleasure which the Thakore Saheb had expressed on the presence there that day of His Highness of Wankaner and said he was glad to know that His Highness still felt interest in a former pupil in the art of Government which was evidenced by his presence that day. The friendly relations which subsisted between the various States, small and large, of Kathiawar he regarded as one of the most valuable elements in the life of the Province; and his earnest desire was to see these friendly feelings perpetuated and extended.

He listened with great interest the account the Thakore Saheb gave of the improvements he had carried out during the years which elapsed since he received his powers. He congratulated him on the success which accompanied his efforts, and trusted that they would be as successful in the future as they had been in the past.

Concluding he said that in deciding to build a new club, the Thakore Saheb had adopted a course which was well calculated to promote the interests of his officers and subjects, and he hoped that the Club would stand for the benefit of the people of Lathi.

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Down With Untouchability

Practical Suggestions By Mr. R. G. Pradhan

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. R. G. Pradhan on "The Abolition of Untouchability, delivered at a public meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association:

Let me now come to close grips with the more important and difficult question, namely, how to bring about the changes embodied in these resolutions for the removal of untouchability within the shortest possible time. After giving it my most earnest and closest attention, I feel convinced that intensive work will have to be continuously done with regard to every one of these various items. Propaganda will have to be carried on on a large scale. Time is now come when activities with a view to propaganda will have to be taken up in small urban areas and villages. I do not say that propaganda is not at present carried on at all in such places. But owing to paucity of funds and public workers, it is for the most part confined to cities and important towns. My own projected scheme of work is that in every Taluka town there should be a small band of two or three fairly educated and devoted workers whose duty shall be to carry on continuous propaganda on lines approved by a central body at the district head-quarters, under whose guidance and with whose fullest support they will do their work. Such a central body should be formed in every district town. These central district bodies may work independently, though they should from time to time, correlate their independent activities and seek mutual guidance and co-operation. This obviously means that every district body must have adequate financial resources to carry on the work. As things stand at present there are few men in every district who are able to make this work the mission of their life. All activities in connection with the abolition of untouchability and the general uplift of the depressed classes have to be undertaken by men who, besides their professional work, have to attend to various other public activities. The result is patchwork, frequent lulls in the prosecution of activities, and the utter neglect of considerable areas in the district. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that unless such agencies of devoted whole-time or almost whole-time workers are created at least for some time to begin with, there is no possibility of propaganda effectively reaching all those areas which stand in need of it. And such agencies cannot be brought into existence or function for the requisite length of time, unless funds are available. I regret very deeply that the stream of our public charity has not yet begun to flow to any appreciable extent along this channel. The public appeal for funds which we from Nasik made a couple of months ago has met with poor response and we feel very much handicapped in our work by lack of funds.

Along with this propaganda on an extensive scale in every district intensive work, as I have already said, will have to be carried on in individual places with regard to every one of the items. To take the question of the use of public wells, every village with such a well will have to be visited, and the caste Hindus therein persuaded to allow the depressed classes to use it. I do not think that the desired result will be achieved by a visit or two. Many such visits will have to be made before popular sentiments and prejudices are overcome and untouchability with regard to taking water from public wells is removed.

The same intensive method will have to be pursued with regard to hotels, tea-shops, etc. Every individual owner of a hotel or a tea-shop will have to be approached and persuaded to admit members of the depressed classes. It is possible that some of them have already come under the influence of the movement for the abolition of untouchability, and what they need is some tactful pressure and pursuasion for raising their sense of right and their courage to the requisite level of practical action. At first perhaps only one such owner may be persuaded to admit untouchables to his eating-house or tea-shop; but his example will have great moral effect and in course of time other owners may be found to follow it.

As I have already said, the most serious grievance which demands immediate redress is that relating to public wells. And it is our intention to carry on intensive work throughout our district in order to remove it, and such work must be simultaneously carried on in every district in our presidency. The free access of the depressed classes to public wells in villages will be a notable success for the cause of the removal of untouchability.

Another direction in which intensive work is necessary and will be found to have far-reaching effects is to afford facilities to Harijans to settle in localities inhabited by caste Hindus. Separate untouchable locations outside towns or villages have had the effect of practically isolating the Harijans from the touchable Hindus. Every facility must therefore be given to Harijans to own houses or reside in caste Hindu localities.

As regards the question of temple entry, the Nasik resolution proceeds on cautious lines, as being highly controversial and therefore outside the sphere of immediate practical achievement. This caution is, of course, due to the strength of priestly and popular opposition to temple-entry. No doubt, if public temples, recognised as of All-India sanctity like the Kala Ram temple in Panchavati, can be thrown open to Harijans, the cause of the abolition of untouchability will receive such an immense accession of strength as to be crowned with almost complete success. But the priestly and popular sentiment against temple-entry is yet so deep and strong that there does not seem to be any near possibility of Harijans being admitted to such temples. Nevertheless, intensive efforts should be made with a view to getting temples of lesser sanctity opened to the Harijans. In this connection, I wish to make an earnest appeal to our Hindu Princess. I think though I speak with diffidence, as I am not well-acquainted with the conditions in our Indian States, that it will be found easier to open public temples in the States than in British India, owing to the personal power and influence enjoyed by the Princes. Indeed, I venture to think that the Hindu Princes may be able to tackle with this problem of untouchability more easily and quickly than we, with our peculiar and many-fold difficulties, can do. I earnestly suggest to the Princes that they cannot use their absolute internal sovereignty better, more usefully and more beneficently than by abolishing untouchability. In 1871, the Emperor of Japan, issued an edict abolishing by one stroke of the pen, the depressed classes in that country. I shall quote that edict, "The designation of Eta and Hinin (i.e. the depressed classes in Japan) are abolished. Those who bore them are to be added to the general registers of the population, and their social position and methods of earning a livelihood are to be identical with those of the rest of the people." Will it be too much to hope and expect that our Hindu Princes some of whom are undoubtedly imbued with the modern spirit, will issue similar edicts and by means of such edicts and otherwise abolish untouchability in their States? If they will do so, their example will have a beneficent influence in British India.

I shall now briefly refer to some other points in connection with this problem. I recognise the work which the Government have been doing to improve the educational condition of the depressed classes. I also appreciate what they have done in order that no untouchability may be recognised in schools. But I must regretfully say that they have done and are doing practically nothing to help the untouchables in the exercise of their right to public wells. Some sympathetic officers have offered police protection in the exercise of this right which, has been in consequence, successfully asserted in some cases. Some officers on the other hand have taken up a cold attitude and simply contented themselves with recommending criminal action in case untouchables are obstructed in using public wells. The Government, as far as I know, have not decided upon any definite policy in the matter. Much can be done by officers in this respect if only they mean to do so or are allowed to do so by Government. The least that the Government can do, is to issue instructions to their officers in the revenue department that they may exercise gentle, tactful pressure upon the touchable Hindus to persuade them to allow the Harijans the use of public wells. Legal action can be taken under the Penal Code when Harijans are obstructed in the use of public wells. But such action, unless it becomes inevitable had better be avoided at least for some time. And in the meanwhile, the Government may well instruct their officers to help the cause of the removal of untouchability by wise, gentle, tactful exercise of their official influence. The officials have it within their power to do a lot of good in this cause, as in many others, if only they mean, and are permitted, to do so. If a Government officer can and does impress upon the villagers the benefits of the co-operative movement, of agricultural development, or of rural uplift, why should they not impress upon them also their obligation to allow the Harijans the exercise of their legitimate rights? Indeed no movement for rural uplift can be complete which does not care to secure or defend the elementary rights of the Harijans as members of the same village community. The Government have done well in starting this movement. It is a good movement with large possibilities if carried on properly. But do the officials or non-officials connected with the movement ever try, when they visit villages, to advise the caste Hindu villagers to let the Harijans use the public wells, and, in general, not to treat them as untouchables? I shall be glad to know that they do.

In another direction also, the Government, and in particular, the Minister of Education can help this cause of the removal of untouchability. The vernacular textbooks should be revised so as to contain direct lessons on the wrong of untouchability and on the duty of treating no man as untouchable. Our children must imbibe such lessons from childhood.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES AT AMRAOTI

Hanuman Vyayam Mandir's Plans

The Secretary of the Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, writes:

A physical training class is to be conducted in the Hanuman Vyayam Mandir commencing from May to June. 1. The curriculum of the whole training is divided into 3 years. In the course of the 1st year, wrestling, malkhamb, spear, lathi, lezim, Indian clubs, dandbaithaks, Swedish drills, scouting elementary military training and such other allied subjects are taught. Lectures on first aid, civics, hygiene etc. will also be delivered.

Similarly a military training class, which used to be conducted under the auspices of the Civic Defence force in Xmas. every year, will be held from the 15th of May to 1st June. The full course of the training of this class is of 3 years.

No fees are charged for the training.

Boarding and establishment charges for the physical training class will be Rs. 16 and those for the military training class will be Rs. 11 No candidate will be allowed to join both the classes.

Application for admission to the physical training class and the military training class must reach the office of Mr. H. A. Asanare Secretary H. V. P. Mandal Amraoti on or before April 20 and May 10 respectively.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BENGAL

POONA, April 3

The western disturbance has caused fairly widespread thundershowers in North-West Frontier Province and North Punjab Hills. Associated with thunderstorms there have been widespread rain in Bengal and Assam, with a few falls in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and South-East Madras. Maximum Temperatures were appreciably below normal in and around Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Pamban 2 inches; Saugor Island, Darjeeling, Cherat and Cherrapunji 1½ each; Amherst, Barisal and Parachinar 1 each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province, continue locally in Bengal and Assam and will extend to Kashmir, Burma and South Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.052 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.7 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.3 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-4-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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AN A. B. C. OF COTTON

... Grade And Staple ...

DEALINGS IN FUTURES

In the following article "The Manchester Guardian Commercial" describes A. B. C. of cotton transactions as desired by readers outside the cotton trade. In these articles terms in every day use in the buying and selling of raw materials, yarn and cloth will be defined together with some point in the method of trading. The first article runs as under:—

Cotton grows on tall plants and is usually cultivated as an annual crop, though in some districts (notably in South America and in parts of Asia) the plants are left to yield what they will from year to year; this cotton is known as "ratoon" cotton. Picking is nearly always carried out by hand! "sledding" and other semi-mechanical means of picking have only been resorted to on a small scale, chiefly when the crop was large and when the weather suggested the possibility of a short period of favourable weather for picking.

The part of the plant which is picked is the "boll"; this is the green bud, which has burst open and ripened, and it contains, in addition to the 'lint" cotton, which is what the spinner wants, "linters"—short, fuzzy fibres usually too short to be spun—and cotton seed, which has important uses outside the cotton industry. The bolls, after being picked and roughly packed, are taken to be "ginned," a process which separates the lint from the rest of the vegetable and other matter. The cotton is then compressed and packed into bales. The ordinary "square bale" of American cotton weighs about 500lb. (the "round bale" weighs about 250lb.), the bale of Egyptian is 750lb., and that of East Indian 400lb.; 'outside" growths (cotton grown outside the United States, Egypt, and India, or, according to some, all cotton grown outside the United States) are packed in bales varying from 100lb. to 600lb.

GRADE AND STAPLE.

Cotton is classified for purposes of determining its price and its suitability for different uses according to its "grade" and its "staple"; neither of these factors is a simple one. Grade takes account of purity (freedom of foreign matter, such as soil, sand, seed, leaf, &c.), cleanness (freedom from stains), colour, and lustre, while staple takes account of the average length of the individual fibres, and of their strength, roughness, and evenness. Low-grade, short-stapled cotton yields coarse yarns, while fine yarns require high grade cotton with long and strong staple. The staple varies from about ½in. in some Indian and Chinese types to 2—2½in. in "Sea Island" types (formerly grown in the Mississippi Delta, but now confined to the West Indies), and the bulk of the cotton used by spinners is between 7/8 and 1-1/8in For most purposes a smooth cotton is required, but a rough one (such as old Peruvian types) has advantages in that it mixes easily with wool; warp or twist yarns require a strong, hard cotton, while softer types may be used for weft, which is not subject to such great tension during the weaving process. As very little cotton cloth is used in the loom state (just as it comes off the loom, without any further processing), a dead white cotton is not usually required, though one such type, Abassi, grown in Egypt, has a natural whiteness which makes it unnecessary to bleach the cloths which are made from it.

A purchase of cotton is usually made on the basis either of a sample or of a type. Actual samples may be taken from the bales which are offered for sale, and the quality of the cotton tested by "pulling"—an expert operation which shows the length, strength, and texture of the fibre by pulling it between the thumbs and forefingers. Most spinners buy cotton (especially American) by sampling bales lying Lancashire or in the country of origin, though in some instances the order is merely given for so many bales of a certain 'type"—a well-established grade and staple of which the importer and the spinner have had much previous experience.

When a purchase of cotton is made the price is rarely quoted as so many pence per pound; it is nearly always expressed as so many "points on" or "off" the price of the current or nearest active futures delivery month. A "point" is one one-hundreth of one penny, and the "points on" are known as the 'basis" for actual cotton.

If a spinner decides from the inspection of samples that certain cotton lying in a warehouse is suited to his requirements and that he requires it immediately, he may order it to be delivered at once. He buys it "on the spot"—the cotton is there, ready to be taken up,—at a certain "basis" as compared with the appropriate futures quotation, and pays cash in ten days after delivery. If he does not require all the cotton at once he places a contract for a certain number of bales to be delivered each month for a given number of months. In such a purchase "for forward delivery" the price of each delivery will be so many "points on" the price of futures for that particular month.

A good deal of Egyptian and East Indian cotton is bought on "c.i.f terms," the spinner ordering cotton from the country of origin after selecting it either by means of samples or more usually by means of a known "type." In dealings on "spot terms" the seller is responsible for the cotton until it reaches the place which the buyer specifies for delivery, but the buyer becomes the owner of "c.i.f." cotton as soon as it is shipped. Payment is usually "cash against documents."

Much cotton is now bought on 'spinner's call." The "points on" or "basis" is agreed upon at the time when the transaction is arranged, say at "100 points on March," and the spinner is at liberty to "fix" the price at any time during a stipulated period. Futures may have been at 6.50d. when the transaction was arranged, but at only 6.25d. on the day when the spinner decides to "fix," so that he actually pays 25 points or ¼d. per pound less for his cotton as a result of buying "on call."

DEALINGS IN FUTURES.

Dealings in "futures" are dealings in contracts which call for the delivery or "tender" of a certain number of bales (100 or a multiple of 100 in the case of American cotton futures at Liverpool) of cotton within specified limits as regards grade and staple in a specified month. Thus the seller of 100 bales of March American futures undertakes to deliver 100 bales of cotton of any grade not lower than low middling, with additions or deductions for such other qualities as are within the contract according to their value as compared with the spot value of middling on the day the cotton is tendered, on the first or the last day of March, or at noon on any Tuesday or Friday during the month. Seventeen months, beginning with the current month, are quoted, but certain months—January, March, May, July, and October (or November in the case of Egyptian Sakellarids)—are the "active months" as being the ones which are dealt in most.

Although by buying futures a spinner could ensure the delivery of a certain amount of cotton during a given month he cannot ensure that the cotton tendered (and described in the "docket"—the document embodying the tender) would be exactly suited to his requirements, and he would usually sell the contract again before it matured. Futures dealings, however, are of great practical value to the trade, as they provide a means of "hedging" or insuring against price fluctuations. The principle is that a trader, when he buys actual cotton, sells an equivalent amount of futures. When he sells the actual cotton, either in its original form or as yarn or cloth, he can buy back his futures. Thus, if a fall in prices resulted in depreciation of the value of the actual material this would be offset by the reduction in the price at which he could buy back his futures, and vice versa.'

FOR LADIES

Dreading Pregnancy

Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Re. 1-8-0 per bottle. Obtainable from the Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras, or P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN MILLS

The Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

The following is the statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India:—

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States.)

(In bales of 400 lb. net)

British India during February 1936 184,145; during February 1935 170,897; since 1st September 1935 1,118,757; during corresponding period last year 1,142,778.

Indian States during February 1936 36,925; during February 1935 34,615; since 1st September 1935 219,900; during corresponding period last year 218,080.

Total—India during February 1936 221,071; during February 1935 205,512; since 1st September 1935 1,338,657; during corresponding period last year 1,360,858.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

BUSINESS EXPANSION IN U. S. A.

Prospects Of Cotton Crop

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co. New York have issued the following weekly report:—

Since our last letter the cotton market has maintained a steady undertone with new crop futures moving over a range of from slightly under 10c to approximately 10.30c. The premiums existing for old crop months have not varied materially pending clarification of various plans involving liquidation of the 4,500,000 bales of Government loan cotton as well as the spots and futures held by the Producers Pool.

This stability in face of recent sales by the Pool of about 100,000 bales of March futures, has attracted quite wide attention in the trade. It undoubtedly reflects the strong statistical position and the firm spot markets where very little desirable cotton is available, outside of the Government holdings.

Mills at present are not buying cotton because they do not know what is going to be done in the question of an excise tax to take the place of the invalidated processing tax. They are in need of supplies, however, and it is safe to expect that just as soon as the question is settled they will come into the market for spot cotton.

We have repeatedly called attention to the general business expansion and healthy fundamental conditions which are giving the market a cushion of stability in absorbing the liquidating operations of Government agencies and we believe that if a positive and comprehensive policy was announced from Washington a great deal more of the Government cotton could be passed into trade channels between now and the start of the new crop movement, notwithstanding the marketing of exotic growths at this time.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The shrinkage in world markets for American cotton is directly traceable to Government control, price-pegging, and rtduction of supply. With Producers Pool stocks said to be down to 355,000 bales and the March future position being liquidated, the Government is at least, apparently awake to the desirability of getting out of the cotton business. This is the most encouraging development in six years and we look forward to the time when a free market, responsive to world conditions will bring about larger world consumption of American cotton.

NEW CROP PROSPECTS.

So far as anyone can now predict, the new crop will be, to all intents and purposes, free of control. Acreage will probably be increased in the neighbourhood of 17 per cent. The Official weather Bureau records for three Southwestern states where a drought exists, show serious moisture deficiency The figures are in inches:—

State	January rainfall	Departur- from normal
Texas	0.75	— 1.18
Oklahoma	0.39	— 1.07
Arkansas	1.05	— 3,24
February rainfall	Department from normal	Two months deficiency.
Texas 0.73	— 1.78	2.23
Oklahoma 0.39	— 1.00	2. 7
Arkansas 1.75	— 1.57	4.81

Consumption is at a record rate for all kinds of cotton. The New York Cotton Exchange figures are enlightening:

Six months consumption	
6.154,000	5,665,000
7,339,000	7,249,000
13,493.000	12,914,000
This year	Last year
American 6.151,000	5,665,000
Foreign 7,339,000	7,249 000
All cotton 13,493,000	12 914,000

It will be seen that, whereas American cotton consumption increased, consumption of foreign growths made new high records. With a free market in this country we believe this situation would be changed and that a broader and probably higher market for the new crop would result.

TAG SALES.

Fertolizer tag sales in the five principal cotton growing states during February were smaller than the same month last year but larger than two years ago, according to advices to the New York Cotton Exchange. During February tags were sold for 307,000 short tons against 394,000 in February last year and 264,000 two years ago. Sales in five states—the Carolinas, Albama, Mississippi and Louisiana—from December 1st to the end of February total 562,000 against 634,000 last year and 599,000 two years ago.

The soil conservation programme begins to go into effect this week and reports indicate that farmers are showing a favourable reaction toward it.

We are pleased to report a constructive movement on the part of the U. S. Government involving an appropriation of 1,300,000 for experimentation with cotton road building, which calls for the building of approximately 1,000 mills of road reinforced with cotton fabric

All indications point toward expanding usage and general world demand for cotton and we continue to feel that purchases of new crop futures around the 10c level either for investment or actual requirements will prove profitable.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Calcutta Buys Dhooties

Liverpool, Mar 18

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH

Calcutta has placed one important line of mul dhooties and numerous minor lots of sarries, light bleaching cloths and fancies. Karachi has showed down but has bought isolated lines of fancy dyeing cloth, medium muls and voiles. Both Madras and Bombay have been interested, to a limited extent, in a variety of light goods, and dyed goods, split poplins and lenos have been booked for Amritsar and Delhi.

Colombo has been a buyer of white shirtings, mulls, dhooties and fancies and a quiet turnover in fine cloths and fancies has been reported for Java and Singapore. China has bought a few small lines of coloured stripe and plain poplins and umbrella cloth.

Exporters to South America have reported more general enquiry and some good lines of dyeing cloths, split printers and fancies have been booked. Brocades, heavy bleached goods, prints and bafts have all been in request for West Africa and order books, in some directions, are being extended.

Buying for the Dominions has been persistent with tension directed principally to heavy drills, sheetings, linings, fine poplins and dress fabrics. Many producers of casement cloth, limbrics, sateens and plain cloths have sold heavily.

YARN

Producers of American Yarn have dealt with a fair enquiry, especially for coarse and medium counts, but many of the offers have been too low to be accepted. Business has been distributed very unevenly. The bulk of the orders have been for medium counts of American ring yarns.

On the Egyptian side, some good weights of specialities have been sold. Export business has not been brisk.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 27th day of March 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes in the Banking Department	26,76,03,000
Notes in circulation	168,81,81,000
Total Notes issued	195,57,84,000
Total Liabilities	195,57,84,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55.19.000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,41.14.000
Government of India Rupee Securities	24.42.66.000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	195,57,84,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.13 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 27th March 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	8,56,18,000
(b) Banks	36,03,34,000
(c) Others	30,70,000
Bills Payable	10,39,000
Other Liabilities	54,32,000
Rupees	55,54,93,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	26,76,03,000
Rupee Coin	6,36,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,45,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	53,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	23,08,17,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	7,00,000
Investments	5,06,20,000
Other Assets	48,19,000
Rupees	55,54,93,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Get rid of Disfiguring Blemishes this Easy Way

Nothing can be more distracting to a woman than ugly pimples, burning irritations or patches of blackheads or enlarged pores on the face or neck. Some resort to heavy powdering in an effort to hide them; whilst others cause the skin to become muddy-looking, coarse and blemished by using the wrong treatment.

To make your skin clear and healthy, to cleanse clogged facial pores, remove blackheads and pimples and to make your complexion clearer and smoother, use Cuticura.

Cleanse the skin with Cuticura Soap twice a day. Its luxuriant and mildly antiseptic lather is soothing and softening; washes away pore-deep dirt which causes blackheads, enlarged pores and ugly complexion defects.

To rid the skin of pimples, skin outbreaks, rashes or irritations use Cuticura Ointment direct on the affected part before washing with the soap. Its antiseptic action kills germs, soothes and heals and quickly clears the skin.

Cuticura

For Clear Healthy Skin

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars. Ask for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. And for powder use Cuticura Talcum—exceptionally fine and pure, exquisitely perfumed.

"Great Stuff—SANATOGEN—

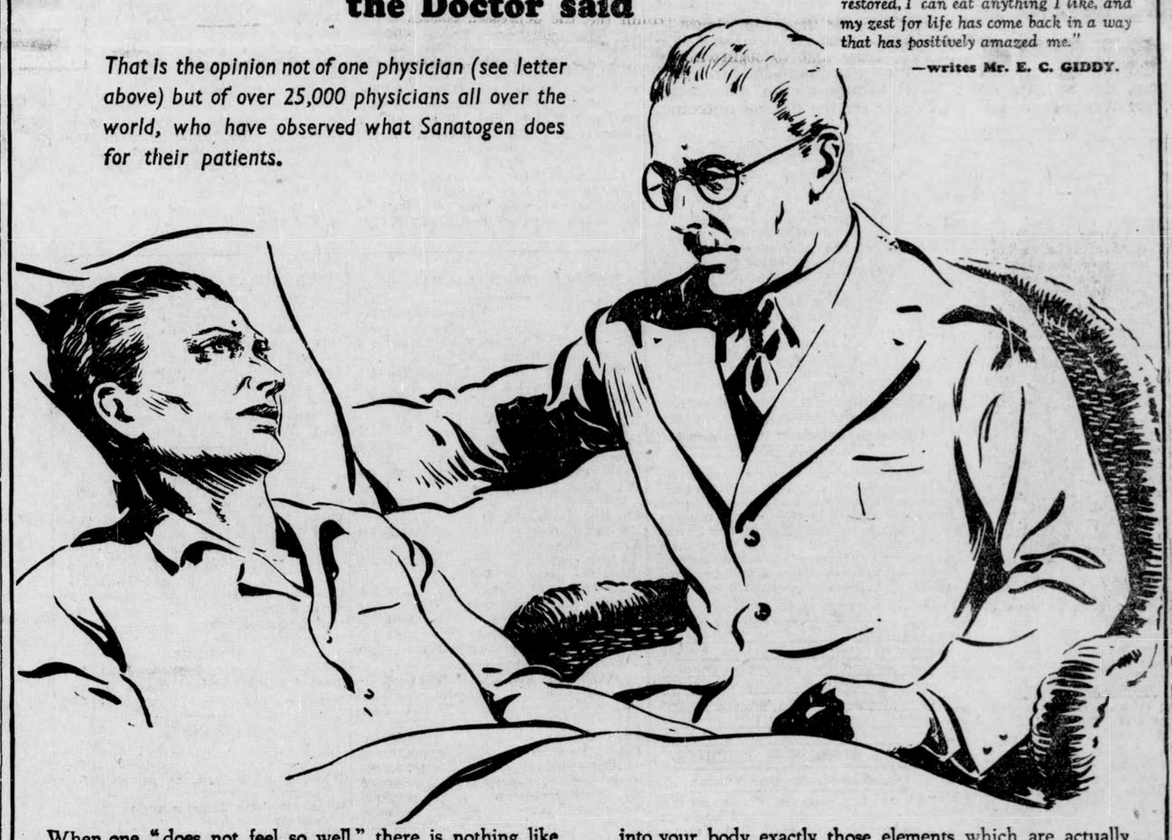
to pick you up"

the Doctor said

That is the opinion not of one physician (see letter above) but of over 25,000 physicians all over the world, who have observed what Sanatogen does for their patients.

"My doctor recommended me Sanatogen ("great stuff that Sanatogen to pick you up," he said). The change in three weeks is such that I cannot thank you enough. My courage and energy are restored, I can eat anything I like, and my zest for life has come back in a way that has positively amazed me."

—writes Mr. E. C. GIDDY.



When one "does not feel so well," there is nothing like Sanatogen to pick you up. That feeling of tiredness, that lack of energy is a sure sign that the climate, or business trouble, has sapped your strength.

Do not dismiss this idly as nonsense. It is not nonsense! On the contrary, many people who have neglected these symptoms are now suffering from serious disorders of the nervous system. The sensible thing to do is to give your body just that amount of extra strength which it needs so badly. Then the machine will run smoothly again, and you will feel as healthy as ever you did.

That is where Sanatogen comes in. And that is why physicians are so unanimous in its praise. It infuses into your body exactly those elements which are actually strength and vitality. Sanatogen replenishes your reserves, and all your troubles—your run-down feeling—will disappear quite naturally.

Why not start taking Sanatogen to-day? You will notice the remarkable improvement in your health very soon. Day by day, you will notice how your energy returns, how your vitality is restored. Sanatogen will enable you to enjoy life once more to the full.

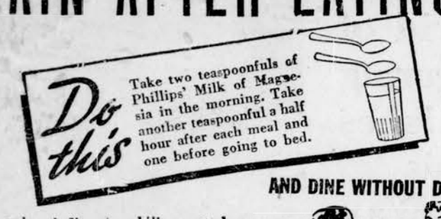
SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars

Sanatogen is now also obtainable in half size packing at about half price

PAIN AFTER EATING?


Do this
Take two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in the morning. Take another teaspoonful a half hour after each meal and one before going to bed.

AND DINE WITHOUT DREAD

Gas pains, indigestion, bilious attacks, constipation and sick headaches are often due to acid stomach. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes stomach acids, promotes digestion, sweetens and tones up the entire intestinal tract and eliminates body poisons. Robust health soon returns. Begin using Phillips' Milk of Magnesia today.

For economy buy the large size bottle

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

ALSO IN TABLET FORM

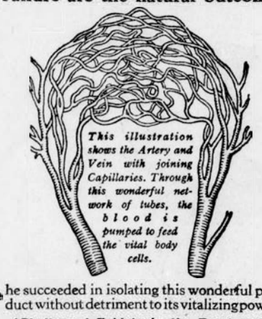
WHEN YOUR HEART DOES THE WORK OF YOUR ARTERIES YOU ARE A VICTIM OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

the fate of six out of ten people in daily life

The Heart is the Pumping Station of the Human Body. During life it never stops work. Every day of your existence it pulsates 100,800 times and pumps 8 tons of Blood. Fourteen pounds of pressure are required for every contraction just so that the Blood, by way of arteries and veins, reaches every part of the body. If an obstruction takes place in the arteries which impedes the normal flow of Blood, the Heart is forced to pump harder. But, of course, this strain on the Heart cannot go on indefinitely and Heart Weakness and Heart Failure are the natural outcome.

How do the Arteries become Obstructed?

AT about the age of 40, though often before, the conditions of modern life create a deposit of lime salts in the Arteries. They lose their ability to contract and expand and the whole circulatory task is thrown upon the Heart. The vital work of nutrition is seriously interfered with as the organs of the body fail to receive a proper supply of blood and vitality. Thus you become a victim of High Blood Pressure, the fate of six out of ten people in daily life. The results are only too clearly seen in the sufferer. At an age when he should be enjoying the good things in life, he finds that neither work nor play holds any interest. His face is lined with care; his steps timid and uncertain.


This illustration shows the Artery and Vein with joining Capillaries. Through this wonderful network of tubes, the blood is pumped to feed the vital body cells.

Is there a Successful Treatment for High Blood Pressure?

Most certainly there is and it is *not* a drug. It is *not* a patent medicine. It is *not* a secret remedy. Indeed, nothing could be more natural to our bodies than the principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets—the only satisfactory treatment for High Blood Pressure. Scientific tests of the most critical kind have proved that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the Blood-stream, WITHIN 14 DAYS.

When Blood Pressure is Banished will Youthfulness Return?

Abundant evidence is available to prove that a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets will have a profoundly revitalizing and rejuvenating effect upon the entire human organism. Worn out body cells are replaced, nerves are strengthened, the heart is fortified, the blood is revitalized and *ALL THE PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES ARE INCREASED IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE.*

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

We have already stated that nothing could be more natural to our bodies than 'Phyllosan' Tablets. The following facts will prove that statement. The principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets has been described by eminent scientists as "the most wonderful substance in our world." It is extracted from green vegetables and possesses the closest relationship to human blood pigments. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are prepared, spent 15 years of research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful product without detriment to its vitalizing power.

'Phyllosan' Tablets in the Treatment of Anæmia.

Women—especially young girls—are particularly prone to the distressing malady known as Anæmia. This disorder is caused through impoverishment in the quantity and quality of the vital red blood cells. 'Phyllosan' Tablets quickly renew these cells and give to them their proper supply of revitalized blood. Given sufficient new red cells in the blood and Anæmia is *impossible.*

IMPORTANT.

'PHYLLOSAN' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts and in their preparation, are untouched by hand throughout.

SOME WONDERFUL TRIBUTES

Immediate Benefit after 1 Bottle.

"I have taken many medicines before but can honestly say that nothing I have ever taken has done me so much good in such a short time."—E.S.

Benefit in 3 days.

"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit."—H.U.

Pain Vanishes after taking HALF a bottle.

"Before I had used half the bottle all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought She was Going to Die.

"I was so ill with Syncope of the Heart I never thought to live and now after only 6 days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

'PHYLLOSAN'

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) TABLETS

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK. If you are over 40 or under) send for that most interesting and valuable Book —"Revitalization and Rejuvenation"—free on request.

Write for Booklet to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd. BOMBAY: Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, P.O. Box 258. CALCUTTA: 29, Bentinck Street

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Firm Tone In Securities

Discount Rate Raised To 5 Per Cent In France

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET BUT STEADY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 2.

MONEY

There is no change in the inter-bank call money rate which stands at 1/2 per cent. Time money, however, is slightly steadier and Treasury Bill tenders this week fetched 3/4 per cent as against As. 8/8 per cent last week. Total tenders amounted to Rs. 1 crore, which were accepted in full at an average rate of Rs. 0-12-0 per cent. Maturities on the other hand amounted to Rs. 2 crores and through the sale of £1 million sterling to Government an additional Rs. 1.33 crores was put on the market. Fixed deposit rates are quoted:—3 months at 1 per cent and 6 months at 1-1/2 per cent.

The Bank of France discount rate has been raised from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent; rate for advances on securities from 5 to 6 per cent and for 30 days from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent with effect from March 28, 1936.

GILTEDGED MARKET

Giltedged were steady and prices were well maintained around the previous closing. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after declining from Rs. 97-3 to Rs. 97 reacted to Rs. 97-3. 3 per cent 1941 and 51-54 loans kept steady at Rs. 103-14 and Rs. 102-12 respectively; 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 110; 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 110-13 and 5 per cent 1939-44 loan at Rs. 108-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan changed hands at Rs. 112-7 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan moved between Rs. 105-12 and Rs. 105-10 and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan between Rs. 108 and Rs. 107-15. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan slightly eased off from Rs. 118 to Rs. 117-12. 5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax free) loan gradually improved from Rs. 119-4 to Rs. 119-8.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady with sellers at 1s. 6 7/64d and buyers at 1s. 6 9/64d. Fresh business for export of gold was moderate, and there was a limited showing of merchandise export bills. Calcutta is still the main source of strength. Tenders to Government this week were also heavy amounting to £16,160,000, of which approximately 6 per cent were allotted at 1s. 6 1/8d.

Foreign exchanges in London were dominated by the weakness of the French Franc, and the Control held rate at 75.04 until near close when support was relaxed and the spot rate declined to 75.13, which necessitated the Control to intervene again whenever 75.12 was reached. The sterling dollar cross rate opening at dol 4.95 7/8 declined to dol 4.94 3/8, but reacted and closed at dol 4.95 13/16. The Belga and the guilder fluctuated between 29.27 and 29.23 1/2 and 7.31 3/4 and 7.28 respectively. The Italian lira moved between 62.62 and 62.37.

GOLD.

Gold moved in consonance with the cross rates, and the quotation for ready after improving from Rs. 34-11 to Rs. 34-12-9 eased off to Rs. 34-10-6. The turnover was moderate, but prices at the close ruled over export parity making fresh business for export impracticable. Daily arrivals average about 12,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 2 1/2 lacs tolas. Last week's shipment per s. s. 'Mooltan' amounted to Rs. 50.64 lacs. The price of gold in London opened at 140s. 10 1/2d and after improving to 141s. 0 1/2d mid-week declined to 140s. 8d. at the close. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-10-6 for ready, Rs. 34-13 and Rs. 34-11-0 for April 14 settlement and Rs. 34-13-3 and Rs. 34-11-0 for May 8 settlement. The price of sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 22-7-3 both for ready and forward. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 88,154 in bar and coin.

SILVER

In the absence of any stimulating news from other markets, silver moved narrowly and the quotation for ready ranged between Rs. 49-11 and Rs. 49-5. Stocks including imports amount to about 6,000 bars while the offtake averages about 150 bars a day. Silver 'en route' is valued at £370,100. Total imports during the week amounted to about 270 bars and Rs. 20,325 in coin. The highest and lowest rates of the metal in London were 19 15/16d. and 19 13/16d. for spot and 19 15/16d. and 19 13/16d for two months forward. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 49-11 and Rs. 49-5 for ready Rs. 49-10 and Rs. 49-4 for April 14 settlement and Rs. 49-9 and Rs. 49-3 for May 12 settlement. The Shanghai dollar showed little or no change at 1/2 1/2.

SHARES

The share market was quiet at the opening due to liquidation by tired holders but steadied mid-week on shorts covering, At the close it was easy on lack of support. Tata Iron defds and ordys, opening at Rs. 527-8 and Rs. 146-8 declined to Rs. 521-4 and Rs. 145-4 and after improving to Rs. 532-8 and Rs. 146-12 closed at Rs. 526-4 and Rs. 146-4 respectively. Cotton mill shares advanced in the absence of sellers and on improvement in the price of raw cotton. Bombay Dyeings moved up from Rs. 667-8 to Rs. 686-4; Central Indias from Rs. 206-4 to Rs. 220-10; Centurys from Rs. 155 to Rs. 160-10 and Kohinoors from Rs. 175 to Rs. 182-8. Among Hydro Electrics, Andhra Valleys declined early in the week from Rs. 1,558-12 to Rs. 1,547-8; Tata Powers from Rs. 1480 xd to Rs. 1467-8 xd and Tata Hydro ordys from Rs. 160 to Rs. 156-14. On general support, however, the prices improved only to be weakened at the end. Andhra Valleys after improving to Rs. 1481-4 declined to Rs. 1472-8 and Tata Powers after rising to Rs. 1481-4 lost about 10 points at the close. Among Miscellaneous, Bombay Burmahs came into buying at Rs. 390 and Belapurs at Rs. 161-4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 2
To-day's closing

March	
May	11.29+13
July	10.94+13
October	10.29+09
December	10.28+09
January	10.32+10
Middling Spot	11.69+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 2

May	11.18+07
July	10.85+09
October	10.26+05
Middling Spot	11.73+02

NEW YORK
New York, April 2

New York 10-55 a.m.	
March	
May	11.20
July	10.88
Noon Call	
March	
May	11.20
July	10.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 2

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales
Day's epxorts to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 2
To-day's closing.

February	
March	
April	6.10—02
May	6.01—02
June	5.93—02
July	5.87—02
August	5.76—02
September	5.66—
October	5.57—
November	5.51—01
December	5.51—
January	5.51—
February	5.51—01
Middling Spot	6.42—09
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	5.85
October	5.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, April 2
To-day's closing.

F G F Sakellaridis,—	
March	
May	8.67
July	8.53
October	8.45
November	8.25
January	8.14
March	8.08
F G F Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool April 2

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.20
Fine (Good staple)	5.35
Superfine (Good staple)	5.50
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.25
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.40
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.55
BENGAL—	
Good	3.94
Fully Good	4.04
Fine	4.16
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.30
Fine	4.42
Superfine	4 54

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 2

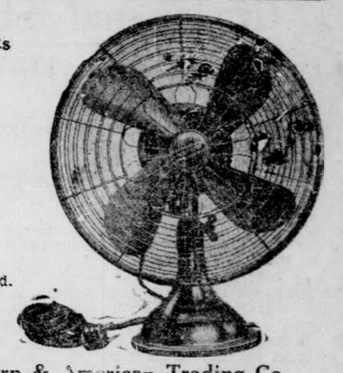
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/4

SUMMER Loses its TERROR

IF YOU HAVE A **MITSUBISHI FAN**

Desk-And-Bracket Oscillating type with Patent Safety-guard.

Rs. 28-8 Each.



Sole Agents:—

The London Eastern & American Trading Co.
22, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GENIET TOCH DAGELIJKS VAN EEN STEVIG MAAL!"

said Friend Jan

That's the Dutch for...

"Enjoy hearty meals every day!"

How often do you enjoy eating a genuinely hearty meal? A meal free from the anxiety of subsequent acute dyspepsia! You should take Wolfe's Schnapps regularly. This *purest of all gin spirits*, distilled in Holland, will enable you to enjoy hearty meals every day.

The unique medicinal properties which it contains cleanse the kidneys, purify the blood and tone up the whole system. Start taking a glass of Wolfe's Schnapps each day, and notice what a zest you'll find in eating. Get a bottle to-day!

WOLFE'S
Aromatic Schiedam
SCHNAPPS
AS GOOD FOR WOMEN AS FOR MEN
"For your health's sake"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 2
To-day's price

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/4
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 3/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£100 1/2
National Bank of India	£44 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, April 2

	This week £
Total Bullion	201,600,000
Public Deposits	9,700,000
(a) Other Deposits	141,100,000
Government Securities	95,900,000
(b) Other Securities	24,700,000
Notes and Coins	48,600,000
Notes in Circulation	413,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	32.22 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	102,600,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	10,100,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 2

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 2

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.95 11/16
Paris	75.16
Berlin	12.32
Madrid	36.28
Amsterdam	7.29 3/8
Brussels	29.28 1/2
Milan	62.62
Berne	15.20 1/4
Prague	119.62

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—	
C and F Calcutta per cwt April May	6/10 1/2 nominal
C and F Bombay per cwt April May	6/7 1/2 nominal
C and F Karachi per cwt April May	6/7 1/2 nominal

LONDON SILVER

London, April 2
To-day's price

Spot	20
Forward	19 15/16
Gold bars fine per oz	£7-0-7

LINSEED OIL

London, April 2

Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
April sellers	26/1 1/2
May August sellers	26/3

RUBBER

London, April 2

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	7 9/16

PRODUCE

London, April 2
To-day's closing

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nominal	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Nominal	
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	31

LONDON METALS

London, April 2

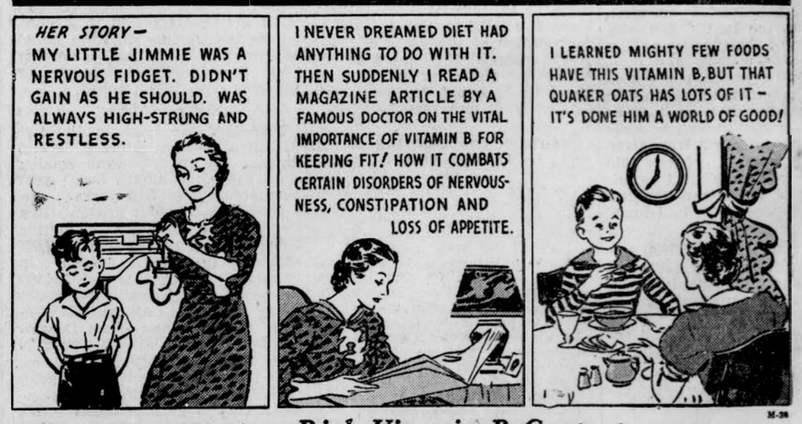
Copper Braziers	£50
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14 1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	£213 1/2
Yellow Metal	£40 5/8
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, 27th March 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	120,06,31,000
(ii) Time Liabilities	101,88,13,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,01,05,000
(b) Rupees	50,80,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	22,67,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	35,95,68,000
(v) Advances in India	92,76,39,000
(vi) Bills discontinued in India	6,16,52,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.


HER STORY—
MY LITTLE JIMMIE WAS A NERVOUS FIDGET. DIDN'T GAIN AS HE SHOULD. WAS ALWAYS HIGH-STRUNG AND RESTLESS.
I NEVER DREAMED DIET HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT. THEN SUDDENLY I READ A MAGAZINE ARTICLE BY A FAMOUS DOCTOR ON THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF VITAMIN B FOR KEEPING FIT! HOW IT COMBATS CERTAIN DISORDERS OF NERVOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
I LEARNED MIGHTY FEW FOODS HAVE THIS VITAMIN B, BUT THAT QUAKER OATS HAS LOTS OF IT — IT'S DONE HIM A WORLD OF GOOD!

M-36

QUAKER OATS WITH ITS *Rich Vitamin B Content*

WORKS WONDERS IN BUILDING STRONG, STEADY NERVES

Now available in Quick-Cooking form — Cooks in 2½ minutes.

The peculiar thing about the nerve-nourishing Vitamin B is that it can't be stored up in the body. We must have it every day, or serious disorders result. Nervous troubles, constipation, poor appetite and run-down condition often follow.

Quaker Oats abounds in Vitamin B. In addition, it is rich in body-building minerals, carbohydrates and protein. It is Nature's finest energy food. It builds strong bones, sturdy muscles, firm teeth. Serve Quaker Oats daily to all your family. Delicious—it blends perfectly with your favourite foods.

EXPERTS SELECT QUAKER OATS FOR DIONNE QUINTS

With the whole world of food science to guide them, experts in charge of these little wards of H. M. The King, put them on Quaker Oats even before their first birthday.

Made from plump Dominion grain.

50% richer in muscle-building value.

QUAKER OATS

Gives you the Vitality to keep you fit

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Constructive Interpretation Of Government Plan

GOLD AND SILVER CLIGHTLY BETTER

Wheat Easy But Metals Firm

BOMBAY, April 3.

On Friday crossrates ruled fairly active.

N. Y. COTTON VERY STEADY.

New York cotton displayed better tendency following constructive interpretation placed on the Government plan for the disposal of loan cotton. There were no signs of rain in the West. The undertone was very steady. The closing tone was slightly easy.

BULLION SLIGHTLY BETTER.

London gold and silver ruled slightly better.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was slightly easy in the absence of enquiry. Metals were strong. Other commodities were unch anged.

SECURITIES LACKING INTEREST.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with an irregular tendency owing to the political situation. Giltedged securities lacked interest in the absence of any fresh news.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 3.

Previous closing	10.94
To-day's opening	10.96
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	10.92
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 3.

Previous closing	5.87
To-day's opening	5.90
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	5.92
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 198-0
July August	Rs. 200-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 3.

Cotton displayed brighter sentiment following constructive interpretation placed on the Government's plan for the disposal of loan cotton with the result that prices continued to maintain a very steady undertone. Weather conditions in the west remained unsettled with no rains reported so far. However operators were generally cautious awaiting further developments with regard to Government owned cotton.

Trading in July commenced at 10.96 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. The market advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered foreign buying together with covering but the demand was insufficient to cause material advance with July thereafter easing slightly to 10.94 at which stage the market became quietly steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.92 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.21/11.20) 11.27/11.27
July (10.83/10.83) 10.97/10.95
October (10.23/10.22) 10.27/10.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (5.98) 6.06
American July (5.84) 5.92
Egyptian May (8.66) 8.70
Egyptian July (8.51) 8.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 3.

The market was closed at night.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 3.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/9, 49/9 and 49/9. Prices advanced moderately on scattered buying but the interest generally continued at the low ebb in the absence of any important outside developments but later on steadier London cables the market displayed and upward tendency and closed steady at Rs. 49/12, 49/12 and 49/12.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/9 and 34/11/9, trading was very quiet and featureless with operators generally holding off with prices eventually showing some easiness on weakness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/11/6 and 34/11/6.

MULTAN M. L. A. DEAD

MULTAN, April 3.

The death occurred this morning of Khan Bahadur Makhdum Rajankaksh Shah Gilani, M.L.A., President of the Multan Municipality. His funeral will take place this evening.

Rajanbaksh returned to Multan only four days back from Delhi after attending the Assembly session.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 3.

Previous closing	4.95 5/8
To-day's opening	4.95 3/4
To-day's closing	4.95 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 3.

Previous closing	4.95 11/16
To-day's opening	4.95 5/8
To-day's closing	4.95 9/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 3.

Previous closing	75.16
To-day's opening	75.13
To-day's closing	75.15
Difference	—.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 3.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 5/8 but later eased to 4.95 7/16 subsequently reacting on some support to 4.95 11/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 9/16

Franc opened at 75.13 and then improved to 75.16 subsequently spurting to 75.23 on good buying support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 3.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20d.	20d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 3.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 3.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 3. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.67 5/8)	5.67 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.50)	37.46
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8)	0.93 1/8
London on Milan (62.56)	62.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2 1/32

LILY BISCUITS PRAISED

Bombay Branch Celebrates Golden Jubilee Of Company

BOMBAY April 3.

The Bombay Branch of the Lily Biscuit Company of Calcutta, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Company on Friday evening at Cornaglia under the presidency of Mr. K. M. Munshi. A distinguished gathering was present.

Among those who attended, were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. K C. Sen, Legal Remembrancer, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Mitter, Prof. Ghosh, Prof. Sen-Gupta and others.

Mr. J. C. Maitra on behalf of the Company extended a warm welcome to the guests of the evening and traced the history of this Indian enterprise.

Mr. Maitra added that this company from a humble beginning developed to its present proportions and was to-day employing 500 workmen producing an annual outturn of 92,10,000 lbs. of biscuits.

Mr. Munshi thanking Mr. R. C. Basak, the Bombay Manager of the company, the host of the evening, paid high tributes to the proprietor of the company for manufacturing high class and hygienic biscuits to suit the refined palate of the Indians and appealed to his countrymen to patronise this indigenous industry.

Mr. Horniman who spoke next traced the origin of biscuit and said that the credit of finding this food belonged to India. He praised the quality of the biscuit produced by this Indian concern.

Before the gathering dispersed, the guests were presented with one box of high class Lily Biscuits each.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 3.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 72 1/8 and July 73 1/2 in the absence of any particular enquiry. Prices gave way under liquidation and lack of outside support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 3/4. Prices kept steady but there was very little new business in the absence of any stimulating cables from outside.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£213 3/4 buyers £214 sellers. Very steady) £214 1/2 buyers £215 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 7/16 sellers. Quiet) £16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 5/8 to £41) £40 5/8 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, April 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 7/16 buyers) £19 1/2 value.

Dunlop April (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning April (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.

October (7 3/4 paid and value) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April-May (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 3.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	closed

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 3.

Wheat May	4 6 0
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 5 3
Linseed September	7 8 6

The tone was steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, April 3.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New Bill providing for release 7,50,000 bales loan cotton over next five months would if enacted make available supply about adequate world consumptive needs. Therefore no material change in prices indicated.

New York.—Market irregular awaiting definite announcement of Government liquidating policy which is expected soon. Favour accumulation new crop months on declines. Weather unfavourable. Planting is delayed. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and easier.

New York.—The new Smith Bill restricting sale of loan cotton and fixing a minimum price is expected to strengthen July. Spot houses buying. Better undertone.

Attention Focussed On Industrials On Stock Exchange

SUPPORT FOR GILTED-GED SECURNTIES SLACKED

Fair Business In Exchanges

WALL STREET IRREGULAR AFTER FIRM .... OPENING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 3.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the ready response for to-day's bunch of smallish industrial issues involving about 1 3/4 millions sterling in which the lists were heavily oversubscribed contrasted with the limited nature of business in other directions.

The recent support for giltedged securities slackened and the attention was focussed on industrials in which small gains were registered.

The rolls royce year's dividend was maintained at 20 per cent plus a cash bonus of 2 1/2 per cent.

In exchanges there was fair business. The control, after holding the franc at around 75.18 allowed it to ease to 75.25 whence it recovered to 75.12.

Wall Street opened firm but later turned irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, March 26 £97 1/2
Friday March 27 £97 1/2.
Monday March 30, £97 1/4
Tuesday March 31, £97 1/4
Wednesday, April 1, £97 1/2
Thursday, April 2, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 3. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were undecided owing to the political situation but the undertone was favourable. Home industrials generally and Kaffirs were steady to firm. Internationals were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/4) £117 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (46-0) 46-0
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (122-9) 123-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£87) £87
Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-9
University Ordinary (32-3) 32-9
Ford Motors (34-0) 33-0
Cable Wires (£8) £8
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 155-0
P and O S N Company Defd (19-7 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Distillers (100-9) 100-9
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9..
British Celanese (12-3) 12-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Inter Nickels (50 1/4) 49 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-3) 7-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 3. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. 1958/68 (£120) £120
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6.
Donaro Tea (47-0) 47-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19) £18 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0
Rand Iman (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8
Moddar New (54-4 1/2) 53-9
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 42-6
Anglo Iranian (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Burma Oil (98-9) 98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (12-6) 12-3
Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48) £48 1/2
L M Ford (£23 1/8) £23 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£105) £104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 60 1/2) 60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36) dol 37 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 67 7/8) dol 68 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 3/4) dol 129 1/2

MARTYRDOM OF HUSSEIN

(By A Correspondent).

"World failed to show an example like you,
Hot sand, wounded body and parched lips,
With prayers to God, and anxiety for Islam,
To save which you gave your life,
Friendless, helpless and lonely;
peace be on you."
—"ISLAH," Kujhwa.

On Sunday (to-morrow) at "Kesar Baug," Dongree, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) will be observed the martyrdom of Hussein. The occasion is not for merry-making and feasting but for mourning and remembering one who sacrificed his life on the burning sands of Karbala, not for the rich heritage that should have come to him as a descendant of the Prophet but for the democratic principles of Islam, which the usurpation of Yazid had violated.

Imam Hussein was the son of Ali and grandson of Prophet Mohamed. He was much loved by the Prophet and he suffered the most for the democratic principles of Islam.

The greatest lesson that world has learned from Hussein is: "Never to bow your head before falsehood." He taught this lesson at the cost of his life.

Edward Gibbon, the English historian, says:—

"Alone, weary and wounded, he (Imam Hussein) seated himself at the door of his tent and his son and nephew, two beautiful youths, were killed in his arms. He lifted his hand to Heaven, they were full of blood, and he uttered a funeral prayer for the living and the dead. In a transport of despair his sister issued from the tent and adjured the general of the Cufians that he would not suffer Hussein to be murdered before his eyes; and tears trickled down his venerable beard and the boldest of his soldiers fell back on every side as the dying hero threw himself among them. In a distant age and climate the tragic scene of the death of Hussein will awaken the sympathy of the coldest reader."

HUSSEIN DAY

The Hussein Day Committee will commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussein on Sunday (to-morrow), at 9 p.m. at Kaisarbagh, Dongree.

Goa Lottery Business Gets Spurt

Sequel To Crusade Against Sutta Khel Evil

Will the Amended Gaming Act be enforced against those selling "Goa Lottery" tickets?

This question is being freely asked by many people as the volume of business in "Goa Lottery" tickets has increased considerably after the campaign initiated against "sutta khel."

In the shops, where formerly packets of satta tips were exhibited, to-day one sees a number of Goa Lottery tickets tacked on to the boards.

At Every Street Corner

At every street corner to-day several shabbily clad men are seen offering to the members of the public, "Goa Lottery" tickets.

A vigorous campaign has been initiated by those paid to look after the interests of these institutions in Bombay and unless something is done immediately to put an end to this menace in the City all the money that might be saved in Sutta Khel would find its way into Goa.

Only on Thursday while discussing the question of jurisdiction in a case where a local Government Act was enforced, the learned Magistrate observed that selling any lottery tickets in Bombay was an infringement of the Law. Thus it would be seen that the protection afforded to the sellers of Goa Lottery tickets is without licence.

10 To 1 Chance

The present system, of allotting prizes, it is claimed by the sellers, gives the buyers a 10 to 1 chance. This is a proposition which is being shouted at street corners and if the gullible public swallow the bait, there would be a drawing every week instead of every fortnight as at present.

It is high time that some of the enterprising members in the police force took this matter up and had a case or two tested in Court.

Not very long ago a series of raids were carried out by the police on all shops and booths selling Goa Lottery Tickets and those of them who were put up on a charge sheet pleaded guilty and were fined.

Menace To City

The powers under the Amended Gaming Act are so wide that if the desire is there, one can easily end this menace which is swallowing up no less than Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs every month, from India alone.

DEPUTE SPECIAL OFFICER TO ZANZIBAR

Imperial Indian Association's Telegram To India Govt.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, has sent the following telegram regarding the position of Indians in Zanzibar to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education Health and Lands, New Delhi:—

"With reference to the announcement in papers to-day, regarding the appointment of Mr. Binder to report on the working of the Clove Growers' Association, the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association beg to thank the Government of India for their efforts in achieving this as a first step. The Council trust Government will depute without any delay a competent officer to advise and generally guide the Indians in Zanzibar at the inquiry by Mr. Binder. The next boat for Zanzibar sails on the 15th inst. and the Council request that this officer should sail by that boat without fail. Kindly wire reply."

Sample Of Autonomy In Co-op. Societies

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT: (By Mail).

One more instance of the official interference in the management of Co-operative Societies is furnished by the appointment of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik as the Government nominee on the Managing Committee of the Farmacy Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Society, Ltd. (Surat), by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies. These societies are said to be run on popular lines and the members enjoy the power of refusing admission. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai applied to this and another Society for being admitted as a member. But the Managing Committees of both did not grant his application. Under the rules, the Registrar has the power of nominating one on his behalf. In accordance with that rule, the Rao Bahadur has been now appointed by the Registrar. It is always professed that the co-operative societies possess and are allowed to have complete autonomy. This is the way how they enjoy the so-called autonomy.

Mr. Randhir P. Desai, a prominent Congressman and a Municipal Councillor has given notice of a resolution to the Municipal President, stating that the Vegetable Market at Barhanpur, Bhagol, should be opened by Mr. K.F. Nariman.

The news of the death of Rao Sahib Khan Sahib, a leading educationalist and the ex-Headmaster of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat, was received with great sorrow here. The deceased was one of the pioneers who had served the Sarvajanik Society for about 45 years. All schools of the Society were closed for a day.

The result of the First Year Arts of the Sarvajanik College is out. Out of 286 students who appeared for the examination 221, i.e. 70 per cent. have come out successful.

GODREJ MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

Late Safe-Maker's Scheme Translated Into Action

The Secretary of the Institute writes:—

The late Mr. A. B. Godrej, the manufacturer of Safes and Toilet Soaps, was greatly interested in the problem of unemployment amongst Parsis. He was of opinion that the unemployment was largely due to University Education which caused Parsi youths to waste a great deal of their time in purely academical studies which later on made them unfit for employment in technical professions which alone remain comparatively uncrowded to-day.

With a view to give a lead to the Parsis in this matter Mr. Godrej was intending to put on foot a small scheme by starting a Bakery and Confectionery wherein he wished to employ and teach Parsis that particular trade so that later on they might be able to start independent business along the same lines. But before the scheme could mature Mr. Godrej expired last January.

It has however been possible to carry forward the above scheme, and Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Kt., Mr. Nadirshaw Kawasjee of Messrs Nadirshaw, Printer and Co., Mr. P. L. Paruck, Solicitor of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, and Dr. N. F. Mogrelia, have taken upon themselves to establish a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Godrej in the shape of "Godrej Memorial Institute," which is intended to engage Parsi youths on small salaries with a view to teach them this profession and at a later stage to help them to start independent business in Bombay and at outstations like Ahmedabad, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, etc.

SOYABEAN BREAD AND PASTRY —A SPECIALITY.

It is well-known that the late Mr. Godrej was greatly interested in Soyabeans which is a cereal introduced from China into India. These beans are known to make suitable food for diabetic patients for the simple reason that they do not contain starch which aggravates the disease of diabetis. After years of experiment Mr. Godrej has succeeded in making good bread from the flour of Soyabeans, and bread and pastry made out of Soyabean flour will be a speciality of Godrej Memorial Institute.

It will be seen that the said Institute is intended for the welfare of the Parsis and it is the duty of the Parsi Community to extend their helping hand to this new industry by making the purchases of bread and confectionery from the Godrej Memorial Institute.

About 25 Parsi youths have joined the Institute as apprentices. It is not intended to restrict the Institute only to the Parsi community. It will be looking to other communities as well for help and support.

The Institute is located in the premises of Godrej Soaps Ltd. Factory at DeLisle Road.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Government of India have re-appointed Sir Jadunath Sarkar as a member of the Commission for a further period of three years.

Smallpox continues in Gandevi Palsana, Mangrol and Kamarej talukas of the Navsari District for the many weeks and also in Dhari Taluka of Amreli District.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1936

OUR ABYSSINIA LETTER

Indians' Loss In Bombing Of Jijiga

No Compensation During War Time, Says British Consul

(From Our Correspondent)
DIRE-DAWA, March 26.
(By Air Mail).

Jijiga was again bombed on Tuesday, this time by 20 aeroplanes and every structure is razed to the ground. There has not been much loss of life but great loss of property. Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali & Co., have lost a large quantity of merchandise.

An eye-witness, Mr. Golamali Wadia of Harrar, who had gone there reports that he escaped by lying down in the grass. He says Mr. Asgar Ali, the Manager of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali and Co. could only save himself by taking shelter in the jungle.

He says that wherever the Italian bombers suspected that there were some people they machine-gunned these places. They were also using incendiary bombs to burn up the residences everywhere. They were also throwing bombs which entered 3 feet deep into the ground and exploded with great force, throwing up a quantity of earth high in the sky.

NO COMPENSATION IN WAR TIME

When the Manager of the firm of Messrs. G. M. M. and Co. met the British Consul and asked for compensation for the great loss, he was informed that it was war time and there could be no question about payment of any damages. He also said that he might be forced to close up the Consulate if necessary and if the bombing become worse.

When an Indian merchant asked him to arrange for the removal of his property to Dire-Dawa, the merchant was informed that there was the same danger in Harrar as in Dire-Dawa and it would be of no use.

The third bombing has shocked every one. All the traders have telegraphically stopped the import of merchandise from Djibouti. Indians are greatly perturbed as are also the Arabs and Europeans. No one knows which their turn will come. Large numbers of natives are vacating this town, which keeps constant vigil at night.

If the Indians decide to go away the town will be deserted as nearly all the traders here are Indians and Arabs. The Arabs may also age, if they find that the Indians are leaving the town.

The French Commanders and all others of the Government are busy making preparations for defending the town. The French have slowly been bringing in more troops. They have nearly 500 soldiers now here.

Mr. Rickett of the Oil Concession had come to Addis Ababa to arrange terms with the Ethiopian Foreign Minister. But the Government already knew about his having seen Sgr. Mussolini and as the time for fulfilling the terms of the contract had already expired he was quietly informed that nothing further could be done in the matter. He was also told, I learn to leave Addis Ababa within 24 hours. He passed here yesterday on his way to Europe.

ABYSSINIAN VICTORY

Information from Addis Ababa confirms the latest Ethiopian victory over Black-Shirts. A Red Cross aeroplane was attacked by the Italian bombers and destroyed. The British Red Cross is very busy and all the Legation Staff are working day and night to send medicines to them. There is the danger of an aerial attack and thousands of inhabitants have sent out their families out of Addis Ababa. A British lady is feeding and clothing all the young children and families of the Ethiopian soldiers who have gone to the war front. She has engaged a big staff and rented the house of the late War Minister, Fitaurari Afti Gorgis, in Addis Ababa.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

In the bombing of Jijiga 120 civilians including women and children are reported to have been killed and 230 wounded. The bombing aeroplanes were flying very low. The Emperor had warned the townspeople not to fire a shot. These innocent persons have lost their lives simply because the great Powers refuse to take any action against this barbaric attack which is blotting the name of European civilization for ever.

A number of these people who are killed and wounded are reported to be British Somalis.

News is received by Radio of the Italians bombing Sidamo and using poison gas on innocent women and children. Bilaten Gueta Hari, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, has made a protest and the Ethiopian National League has made an appeal to all civilized nations to stop these barbaric acts of Italy. They say they do not mind the Italians bombing their soldiers but every civilized nation will surely see that innocent women, children and civilians are not killed in this ruthless manner.

RADIO SETS REMOVED

Seven Abyssinian spies who were in the pay of the Italians have been captured with small Radio sets. Two Greeks also have been arrested with Radio sets outside Dire-Dawa.

All Radio sets have been taken away from all the residences including those of Europeans and strong precautions are being taken so that no one may use any Radio set in the town.

In Wallo country some chiefs tried to make trouble by starting a rebellion, but the Ethiopian authorities have taken prompt action and some of these rebels have been brought in chains to Addis Ababa.

Nearly 100,000 fresh soldiers have been sent to the front lately and every day thousands of men are leaving.

One of the stall-holders at the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition offers Gandhiji sample of goods manufactured by him.

King George V Memorial Fund

RUPEES FIVE LAKHS REQUIRED FOR STATUE AND INFIRMARY

Sir Novroji Saklatvala, Chairman, King George Memorial Committee has issued the following statement:—

"I have been authorised by His Excellency the Governor to make the following statement with regard to the King George V Memorial Fund. As previously stated by His Excellency, the monies, of this Memorial Fund are to be utilised for the erection of a statue to His Late Majesty and it is hoped to be able to start an Infirmary which will relieve the congestion at present existing in the Hospitals of the city. The Statue will be made by an Indian artist and a maximum of Rs. 50,000 has been allotted for this, including the land, the pedestal and the lighting arrangements around the statue.

2. With regard to the Infirmary, a rough scheme has been evolved as follows: It is proposed to have a minimum of Rs. 50 beds which would each require approximately Rs. 30 per month. This would work out at Rs. 18,000 per annum, to which must be added about Rs. 1,500 to allow for contingencies, making a total of Rs. 19,500 per annum. Assuming that this amount is interest at 3½ per cent., the capital sum, as endowment, required would be Rs. 6,00,000. It has been estimated that the building and equipment would cost a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

3. Thus, the total cost of the statue plus the Infirmary would be as follows:—

For statue Rs. ½ lakh
For Infirmary building and equipment Rs. 1 lakh
For endowment Rs. 6 lakhs.
bringing the total to Rs. 7½ lakhs.

JUBILEE FUND BALANCE.

His Excellency, however, has a sum of rupees two-and-a-half lakhs belonging to the Silver Jubilee Fund. It is proposed that this amount should go towards the cost of the Infirmary which will then leave rupees four-and-a-half lakhs for the Infirmary and half a lakh for the statue to be collected in the name of King George V Memorial Fund.

4. Provided that the scheme for an Infirmary as outlined above is feasible, it is intended to hand over the management of the Infirmary to a Board of Trustees which will be made up of the following persons:—

One nominee of His Excellency the Governor,
The Surgeon-General,
The Municipal Commissioner,
The Commissioner of Police,
Two representatives of the Hindu community,
Two representatives of the Muslim community,
Two representatives of the Parsee Community,
One representative of the European community.

This number of eleven Trustees could, however, be increased, if necessary.

5. If, however, the total amount collected for the King George V Memorial Fund does not permit of the building of an Infirmary, the monies in the Fund will be utilised in some other way for the relief of the poor and the destitute, as has been stated by His Excellency; but I am sure that the citizens of Bombay will not allow a scheme such as the one suggested to fall through, and I appeal to one and all to give their mite however small it be, towards this object.

All subscriptions may be forwarded to Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Joint Hon. Treasurer, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS REVENUE MEMBER INJURED

OOTACAMUND, April 2.

Sir Charles Souter, Revenue Member, while camping at Mettur on March 31, met with an accident. He slipped and fell, injuring his right arm.

On his arrival here, he proceeded to St. Bartholomew's Hospital where an X-ray examination revealed a slight fracture of the arm bone. The injuries were slight, and there is no cause for anxiety.

Sir Charles will have to remain in hospital for about a week.

RACE PROBLEM GETS ACUTE

Polak's Warning Against Treatment Of Indians Abroad

The following letter from Mr. Henry S. L. Polak was published in "The Times" (London) of the 6th March:—

Sir,—"The Times" of February 17 contains two reference to racial problems within the Empire which show few signs of yielding to treatment, if, indeed, they are not becoming acute in new areas.

Sir Robert Hamilton draws attention to the case of Kenya, where the white settlers are pressing the Colonial Office to agree to an Order-in-Council giving them exclusive legal rights of ownership and occupation of agricultural lands in the Highlands. Apart from the injustice to the African native inhabitants, the Government and people of India will, if the Order issued, deeply resent a breach of the implied pledge by the Colonial Office to the Government of India in 1923 to refrain from converting administrative discrimination into a legal racial disability.

ELSEWHERE ABROAD.

Your Delhi Correspondent reports a meeting of Indian Muslim leaders which was addressed by the H. H. Aga Khan, who declared that among "India's most pressing needs", the first was "to secure recognition in the Dominions and Colonies where Indians were not fairly treated." Undoubtly, His Highness had the case of Kenya in mind; but he was probably thinking also of Zanzibar, where the Indian community is facing ruin in consequence of certain racial decrees; South Africa, where, as the Indian Agent-General has lately reminded us vigorously, the Indian question is as far from solution as ever; and Fiji, where both Europeans and Indians are threatened with the loss of even the communal franchise for the Legislative Council and its substitution by nomination, without the voters being given the opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject at the polls.

Many of these matters were recently the subject of adverse criticism by the National Liberal Federation of India, and they are bound to appear on the Congress programme when it meets in April. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, too, is constantly addressing the Government of India on the grievances of Indians overseas, the one subject of non-party interest and agreement throughout India.

If the Government of India cannot satisfy Indian opinion that its representations to the Colonial Office and the local administrations are bearing fruit, it is obvious that a serious situation will once more arise in a matter that has already cost this country much in Indian confidence.

I am, etc.,
HENRY S. L. POLAK.
Danes Inn House, 265,
Strand, W.C.P.

INDIAN AVIATORS IN BASRAH

BOMBAY, April 3

According to private advices received in Bombay, Indian Airmen Dalal, Pochkhanawalla and Manmohansingh arrived safely at Basrah on Thursday at 11 p.m.

London Observes Ramkrishna Centenary

KANTI GHOSH PLEADS FOR SYNTHESISING VEDANTIC AND WESTERN IDEALS OF SERVICE

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, March, 21.
(By Air Mail.)

The Ramkrishna Centenary Committee (London) celebrated its second phase in a very welcome manner. They held two children's parties in the East End of London. One was held at the King's Hall in collaboration with a local social centre which caters particularly for the children of Indian pedlars and sailors who have settled in Poplar and its neighbouring districts and the other in Bethnal Green in collaboration with the St. Margaret's Settlement at their hall. About 300 children were catered for and the tea and refreshments were as much enjoyed as the musical programme arranged by Miss Joyce Villiers of the Vedanta Society. Magic lantern slides depicting Indian life were shown and the talks given by Swami Avyaktananda and Mr. Kanti Ghose added interest to the functions. All the English members of the Vedanta Society were present at these functions. Miss Caley, the energetic secretary of St. Margaret's and Mrs. Dutt, the English wife of Dr. D. N. Dutt rendered much help in making the functions successful.

The second meeting in connection with the celebrations was held on Tuesday last at the Vedanta Society Centre at Lancaster Gate under the presidency of Mrs. Rhys Davids, the great authority of Buddism The subject of the evening was "Sri Ramkrishna and the Spirit of Service" and the chief speaker was Mr. Kanti Ghosh.

TRIBUTE TO MISSION

Mr. Ghose laid stress on Rama-Krishna's spirit of service to humanity as service to be distinguished from charity which prevails in the West. He gave a glowing description of the work done by the Ramakrishna Mission under the inspiration of this spirit and concluded, with a hope that a synthesis between the Vedantic and Western ideals of service would bring about a welcome change in the world in no distant future.

Mr. Kanti Ghose was followed by Miss Stede, the talented daughter of Dr. Stede, the well-known Orientalist and herself a sanskrit and Pali scholar, who dealt with the same theme from a different standpoint. Her paper was interesting in that it was surprising how minutely she had studied the life of the great Prophet of India.

The chairman, Mrs. Rhys Davids, was very complimentary to the speakers and Swami Avyaktananda who summed up the viewpoints in an admirable manner in the course of a thoughtful speech compelling attention and raising the audience to a high level of thinking.

The hall was crowded with a cultured audience mostly Englishmen and women and the meeting as usual terminated late at night after refreshments had been served.

THOUSANDS SEE KHADI EXHIBITION

Ex-Acting Governor Of U. P. Among Prominent Visitors

LUCKNOW, April 3

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition opened by Mahatma Gandhi on March 28 last, is attracting every day thousands of visitors, not only of Lucknow city, but from the neighbouring districts of the province.

Mahatma Gandhi paid another visit to the exhibition in the morning of March, 31, and was shown round the various sections of the exhibitions. Among other prominent visitors of the exhibition are Nawab Chhatari, ex-Acting-Governor of the United Provinces, Lady Kailas Srivastava, wife of Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, Education Minister of the U.P. Government.

It is now being proposed by the exhibition authorities to arrange a series of lectures by the well-known workers of the All-India Village Industries Association to explain to the public the importance of the exhibition organised this time and the economic potentialities of the various village arts and crafts and its cottage industries.—United Press.

SINO-BURMA FRONTIER DISPUTE

RANGOON, April 2.

The progress so far made by the Burma-China Frontier Commission is set forth in a lengthy communique which elucidates the position of the undemarcated area since 1899. It states that the Commission met at Hohsawn on 1st December last, but a dispute arose regarding the correctness of a short stretch of the boundary.

Eventually towards the end of January the Chairman decided that the Commission should start their work from boundary pillar 97. This point having been disposed of, progress has been more rapid.

The Commission left Hohsawn on January 25 and now England is laying down the treaty line towards the south. The possible modifications of that line will be discussed at a later stage.

The survey near Hohsawn was completed last December and survey parties then went out ahead of the Commission under escort and have now completed triangulation work on approximately half of the line. A second survey party is now working northwards to meet the main party.

The relations with the tribes have on the whole been satisfactory and joint representations by the Commissioners have hitherto prevented any clash except in a single case where a few tribesmen opposed the survey party and they were easily overcome. No further trouble was experienced. It is hoped that the work of the Commission will be completed during the present open season.—A.P.

LICENSE OF HOTEL SUSPENDED

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

Muharram passed off peacefully in Ahmedabad but for an unpleasant incident early this morning. It appears some one threw soda water bottle from a hotel on Gandhi Road injuring three Mahomedans. Police who had made elaborate arrangements as usual rushed to the spot. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, who also proceeded to the spot suspended the license of the hotel and ordered it to be closed.—A.P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

THE COLONEL EXPLAINS THE SYSTEM FOR SAFE-GUARDING THE CROWN JEWELS
THERE ARE ALARM GONGS IN EVERY GUARD-ROOM— ANY ATTEMPT TO GET THE JEWELS WILL SET THEM OFF!
THIS IS WAKEFIELD TOWER, WHERE THE JEWELS ARE KEPT — THE DOOR IS SOLID STEEL BEHIND OAK -- IT IS CLOSED EVERY NIGHT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
SLIDING STEEL DOORS CLOSE THE ONLY ENTRANCE TO THE JEWEL ROOM -- THERE IS NO OTHER WAY IN!
AND HERE, GENTLEMEN, THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION IN THE WORLD --- THE CROWN JEWELS!
3-11
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